.714005
61

FLASHBACK *published by the*

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

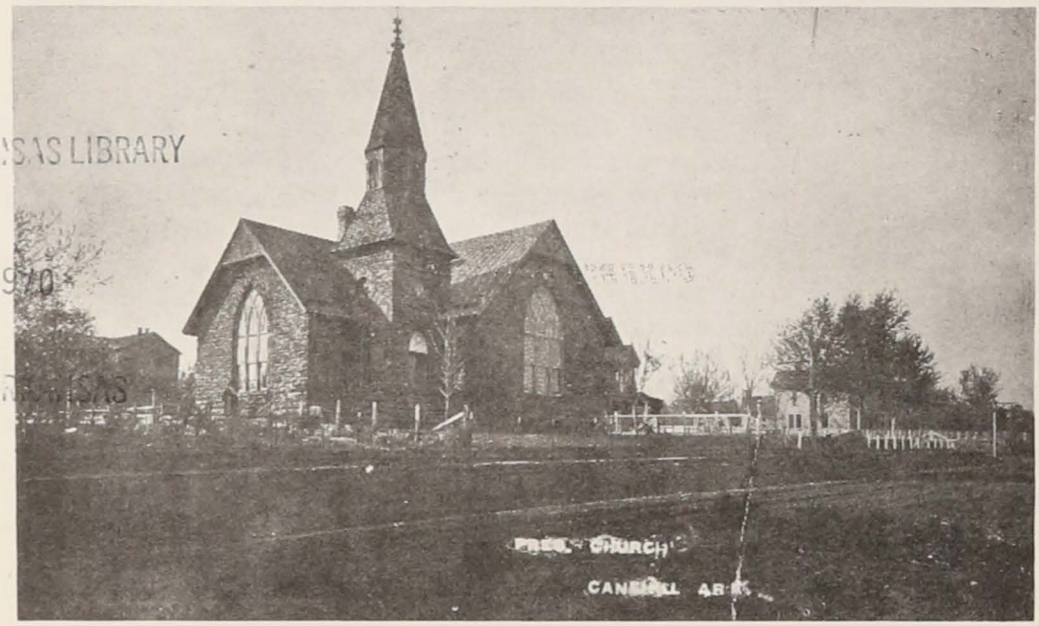
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Vol. XX No. 3 | Tom Feathers, Editor | August, 1970

SITY OF ARKANSAS LIBRARY

AUG 11 1970

YETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS



MOUNT BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U.S.

ORGANIZED MARCH 30, 1889

DISSOLVED NOVEMBER 12, 1919

The Washington County Historical Society has been concerned with religious activities in this area for longer than 19 years. In the May, 1957 issue of FLASHBACK there appeared on Page 31 an article titled, "Church Records of Old Cane Hill."

Session Minutes of the Cane Hill Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1828-1922, have been published by WCHS. Also Session Minutes of the Salem Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1865-1905 (earlier records were destroyed by fire), have been printed. The Salem congregation held its services in the "Chapel Hall" of Cane Hill College at Booneboro, while the Cane Hill congregation met in its "church house" at the upper end of the hill. The Session of Salem congregation at one time discussed the advisability of changing its name to "Cane Hill Second Church."

During our conversations with many people in the area about religion not once was the third congregation of Presbyterians mentioned. The history of this church was given the Society by Mr. Lon Moore, former county clerk, and was written by his brother. It was this third congregation responsible for the church on Cane Hill's main street, Highway 45, in the early 1890's. For a village the size of Cane Hill to support three churches of the same denomination for some 25 years is both amazing and admirable. For the history of Mount Bethel Presbyterian Church, U.S., see Page 1.-tcf

HISTORY OF MT. BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (U.S.)
(Organized March 30, 1889 - Dissolved November 12, '19)

by H. P. Moore

On the west side of the main street of Cane Hill, Arkansas, designated Canehill by the U. S. Post Office Department, there stands a stone church building now housing a congregation of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.* This building was erected in the early 1890's by a congregation of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the so-called Southern Presbyterian Church. Most of the Protestant Churches in the country were split by the Civil War and the actions that led up to it. When the nation was re-united, many of the divided churches did not re-unite, and the Presbyterians in the southern states took the name used before the war with the words "of America" omitted.

The J. H. Moore and James Ross families came into the Cane Hill area in the early 1880's from Greene County, East Tennessee. They were Presbyterians, and finding no church of their faith in this neighborhood, they worshipped with the Salem Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and attended that Sunday School. Some of the younger members of the two families made their profession of faith in the Cumberland Church. Mr. J. C. Kirby and his wife Mary were also from East Tennessee. Mr. Anthony R. Carroll when ten or twelve years old had come into Washington County from Alabama with his father. His wife, Mrs. Belle Carroll was from Missouri. They also worshipped with the Salem congregation and Mr. Carroll taught in the Sunday School. After a few years, the heads of those families realized that without a church of their own faith, their children would soon be lost to this faith, and they made a request to the Presbytery of Washburn for the organization of a Presbyterian church.

The new church was organized on Saturday, March 30, 1889. The place of organization is not known, but it was probably at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Carroll. The organizers were Rev. T. B. Lunsford, an evangelist of the Presbytery of Washburn, assisted by Rev. S. W. Davies, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville. The names of the original charter members are contained in the request to the presbytery that a church be organized.

The request reads as follows:

"Boonsboro, Ark., March 15, 1889

We, the undersigned, residing in or near Boonsboro desiring to be formed into a church relation to promote our spiritual welfare and to do a work which we believe has been given us by God and which we believe is both necessary and hopeful, respectfully ask the Presbytery of Washburn to organize us into a church under the rules and according to the government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

*Foot-notes at end.

By Certificate

Joseph H. Moore
Martha J. Moore
C. Lafayette Moore
Mary Ethel Moore
A. Ross Moore
Thomas H. Moore
James Ross
Lizzie Ross
Lucy Ross
William A. Ross
Hervey Ross
Mary Kirby
Mary E. Bullen
Antony R. Carroll
S. Belle Carroll
Mary E. Ross
Hattie Ross

By Profession

Sallie Ross
Nancy M. Babb
Bessie Lyons Kirby
J. E. Kirby

The names shown here are as written in the church record. The initial "E" in the names of Mary E. Ross and J. E. Kirby should have been written "C". There were added subsequently by certificate as charter members: Susan M. Ross, J. Chalmers Ross and Mary Belle Henry.

At the organizational meeting the congregation elected Joseph H. Moore, James Ross and Anthony R. Carroll as Ruling Elders. These constituted the Session. Messrs. Moore and Ross having previously been ordained were installed, and Mr. Carroll was ordained and installed. After the installation, the session met and elected delegate to attend upon the meeting of the Presbytery of Washburn to convene at Fort Smith, April 18, 1889.* This first meeting of the session was constituted with prayer by the Moderator, Mr. Lunsford, and adjourned with prayer by Rev. Dr. Davies.

All of the charter members of the church belonged to the four families, Carroll, Kirby, Moore and Ross. The Moore and Ross families were closely related on both sides of the house, and from the two came nineteen charter members. Of the nineteen, Mary C. Ross was the mother or grandmother of sixteen. The older members of these two families belonged in East Tennessee to the Presbyterian church U.S.A. There were very few, if any, churches of that branch of Presbyterianism in Northwest Arkansas at that time. This was Presbyterian Home Mission territory. Dr. E. T. Thompson in his book PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS IN THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES says that at the end of the Civil War Presbyterians in Arkansas "were only a tiny handful, approximately 1,200 members and thirteen ministers." This church at Boonsboro was organized twenty-four years after the fighting ended but only fifteen years after responsible and conservative government was restored in the state in 1874. This was in the territory of a U. S. presbytery and since the two Presbyterian Churches, U. S. and U. S. A., had the same doctrinal standards, the WESTMINSTER CONFESSION OF FAITH, and the LARGER AND SHORTER CATECHISM, and the same form of government, it was agreed to organize under the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. The name selected for the new church was Mt. Bethel, in memory of the church left in Tennessee, and of a still older one in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, from where the progenitor of the Moore family migrated into Tennessee about 1778.

At a meeting of the church session at 3:00 P.M. on September 28, 1889, at the residence of A. R. Carroll, an election of two deacons on Sunday, September the 29th, was ordered. The session voted that communion services be held twice each year in the fall and in the spring. At the same meeting the erection of a church building was discussed. "On motion it was resolved that we take steps to build a church, and to this end the Moderator was appointed a committee to draw up a subscription paper to be submitted to the congregation at a subsequent meeting." The first dismissal of a church member was recorded at this meeting, when a letter to Mary Belle Henry was issued transferring her membership to the Presbyterian Church at Herald (Harrold), Texas. The two deacons elected on the 29th were Mr. J. C. Kirby and Mr. J. Chalmers Ross. They were duly ordained and installed.

With the organization of the new church completed, and plans made for a church building, some difficulty arose between the two congregations, the nature of which is not now known. As a result the Mt. Bethel congregation withdrew from the Sunday School of the Cumberland church and joined with the congregation of the Methodist episcopal Church, South, in Sunday School and church worship. Mr. Lunsford, pastor of the Presbyterian church, preached in the Methodist church at stated intervals until Mr. Bethel's building was ready for occupancy. This made three church congregations and three church buildings in this small village. As time went on the preaching schedules were worked out between the three denominations. Some time after Mr. McCluer came as stated supply for Mt. Bethel this was accomplished. The preaching schedule was: on the first Sunday in the month, church services were held in the Methodist church; on the second and fourth Sundays services were in the Cumberland (later the Presbyterian USA) church, while on the third and fifth Sundays preaching services were in the Presbyterian US church. Each church had its own Sunday School until some years later, but for church services the three congregations worshipped together.

There is no record extant showing the amount subscribed by the members of the church for the new building. The only record of outside help being received is reflected in a minute of the presbytery meeting in Fayetteville, April 18, 1894, when its Home Mission Committee was authorized to make an application to the General Assembly's Committee "for a loan of $300 to assist the Mt. Bethel church in paying for its house of worship, to be paid in five years."

Friends who were not members of the church made contributions toward the building. Much of the labor was furnished by the members and officers, particularly those who had wagons and teams. They got the stone out of the quarry and hauled stone, sand, lime and lumber to the building site. Mr. Getty McClellan gave half of the stone used in the building from his quarry south of town, across Jordan Creek from the old Bill Raper place. The lime for the mortar was burned at the foot of the limestone bluff about 50 yards west of the big spring on J. H. Moore's farm. A ten-year-old lad who watched the building go up and had a hand in helping, remembers that many helped, and that construction was in charge of a Mr. Slocum, a stone mason. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kirby donated

the land on which the church was built. This lot is described in the Washington County deed records as "part of Lot No. 2 in Block 1 in Kerby's addition to the town of Boonsboro."

It is not known just when work was started on the building, nor when it was completed. Next and last mention of the building in the minutes of the session was on August 20, 1891 when a discussion was had of the best methods of "proceeding to finish the church house now in process of erection." Over the large window on the street side of the church is the date "1891," but it seems probable that the building was not occupied until some time in the next year. The minutes of the Presbytery of Washburn show that on September 22, 1892, it "met at Boonsborough, Arkansas in the Mt. Bethel Church at 7:30 pm." It is remembered that for several years while the church was in use, the inside walls of the building showed the rough wooden lath ready for the plaster. When the funds became available the walls were finished in white plaster.

The building had the usual furnishings found in a country church at that time, furnishings such as benches, pulpit, chair for the minister, an organ and wood-burning stoves. Two large stoves were located on opposite sides of the sanctuary toward the front. These stoves had circular drums on the top through which the smoke and considerable heat passed. The pulpit was the work of a Mr. Hanks, a cabinet maker who was employed in the keenan mill located on Jordan Creek, south of town. The wood used was the beautiful native black walnut. On the front of the pulpit was a cross. Mr. Hanks donated this fine piece of his handiwork to the church, though he was not a member. The cross caused some unfavorable comment on the part of some of the older members of the congregation as being a symbol associated with the Roman Catholic church. The design of the seat of the benches was such that they were very uncomfortable for a person inclined to slouch when sitting. The most comfortable posture was to sit upright with the entire length of the back in contact with the back of the bench. Some eight or ten years after the turn of the century a small pipe organ was acquired to take the place of the old reed organ. Dr. T. W. Blackburn was instrumental in getting the new organ, a second-hand one from Guisinger, a piano house in Fayetteville. Although a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church in Fayetteville, he contributed liberally toward the purchase of the organ and also made other contributions to Mt. Bethel. He served for some years as church organist. A platform with a railing was built to the height of the floor on which the pulpit stood. This area accommodated the choir and the new organ. There was just enough space between the organ and the wall for the handle of the organ bellows and a stool. On the stool sat the "power "for the bellows --a boy. A curtain concealed all from the congregation. During the summer months the curtain also shielded the boy from whatever breeze might be stirring.

The method followed by the presbytery in supplying the small congregations in its territory was to appoint ministers to have charge of and to preach to two or three churches on a regular schedule. The minister's relation to the church in such an arrangement was that of stated supply. Other churches had services at irregular times, whenever a preacher was available.

Mt. Bethel during its rather short life of thirty years was served by nine different ministers, none of whom was called by the congregation as its pastor. They were appointed by the presbytery as the stated supply to the church. Rev. T. B. Lunsford who had been received from the Presbytery of Palmyra in Missouri in October, 1888 served the church from its organization until about the middle of 1893. He was also the stated supply at Prairie Grove and probably the Big Spring church at Moffitt, as these three were later grouped together. In November of 1892 he was appointed by Presbytery as chairman of its Home Mission Committee and moved his family to Springdale, but continued to supply Mt. Bethel. Before the move to Springdale he and his family had lived at Prairie Grove and Cane Hill. At the latter place their home was on a farm later known as the Tom Kirby place, being the first house west of the Lafayette Brewster home on the road from Cane Hill to Lincoln. Lincoln was then called Star Hill and by some of the irreverent, Black Jack.

An entry in the session minute book of October 2, 1894 records the reception as church members of a family received by letter from the clerk of session of "Bethel Presbyterian Church, Washington County, Virginia, into the fellowship of Mt. Bethel Presbyterian Church, Washington County, Arkansas." This was the family of the second minister to serve the church, Rev. Uncas McCluer. He had been received by Washburn Presbytery in the spring from Abingdon Presbytery, Virginia. The sessional minutes of April 24, 1894 are signed by him as moderator. Mr. McCluer served as stated supply until March 31, 1903, the longest service in the history of the church. The family lived at the top of the hill on the first street south of town running west. The house is on the south side of the road and was the George Haygood home.

Rev. C. M. Tidball had been received from Dallas Presbytery, Texas in April, 1894. He followed Rev. McCluer and served until the spring of 1904. From this time until the spring of 1905, the church did not have a stated supply. Mr. H. L. Ross, during his vacation from the seminary in Richmond, Virginia, preached at Cane Hill and Prairie Grove and the Big Spring Church at Moffitt during the summer of 1904 and again in 1904 after he had been graduated from seminary. Rev. J. S. Herrington came in March, 1905 and served through October, 1907. The minutes of presbytery for 1905 are missing and it is not known from where he came, but it was probably Texas. His wife lost her life in the Galveston storm in 1900.

Mr. J. E. Wylie, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Western District, Tennessee, was received by presbytery in October, 1895. He served Mt. Bethel as stated supply from November, 1907 through the spring of 1910. After Rev. Wylie came Rev. Frank A. Bradshaw in the summer of 1910 and served through 1912 and again from December 1913 into 1918. In May of the latter year he reported to Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico, and before the end of the year he was in France serving American soldiers through the Y. M. C. A. It appears that he served in France, Poland and England while overseas. He returned to the United States on October 12, 1920 and spent the remainder of his days in Washburn Presbytery. The minutes of the Presbytery for the years 1908 through 1914 are

missing and when he came into this presbytery and where he labored before is not known.

Rev. P. H. Hensley came in the spring of 1913 and supplied the church un il December of the same year. Mrs. Hensley's church letter transferring her membership was from the church at Conway, Arkansas. Mr. Hensley was the third minister of Mt. Bethel that resided in Cane Hill and the only one to live in the church manse. This property, once the Bose Trout home, and formerly the old McBride residence, was purchased by the church with help from the presbytery, from Jim Kirby for use as a manse. Upon the sale of the property the presbytery was reimbursed for the money it had advanced on the purchase price. Rev. John H. Davies was received by the presbytery from Arkansas Presbytery in December, 1918. He was the stated supply at Prairie Grove and Cane Hill, and served the latter church until it was dissolved by presbytery at the request of the congregation. He was the last minister to preach in Mt. Bethel church.

Church officers other than those already named, were from time to time elected by the congregation, ordained and installed by the session. To the office of Deacon were elected Thomas H. Moore, February 3, 1907, ordained March 17, 1907 and D. Lon Moore elected July 28, 1912 and ordained August 11, 1912. Charles J. Allen was elected Ruling Elder July 28, 1912 and ordained August 11, 1912. D. Lon Moore was chosen Ruling Elder on September 17, 1916 and was ordained October 15, 1916. Miss Byrd Kirby, though not a church officer, was appointed by the session to act as the treasurer in 1895, when J. C. Kirby and J. Chalmers Ross were of necessity away from home a great deal of the time. She was to have charge of moneys belonging to the church and to keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures from all sources and for all causes.

The legal title to the church property was held by trustees. The land given by Mr. and Mrs. Kirby, 75 x 100 feet, was conveyed by them to James Ross, Joseph H. Moore, J. C. Kirby and A. R. Carroll. Trustees to hold said land forever in behalf of and for the use of Mt. Bethel Presbyterian Congregation. When it becomes necessary to name other trustees, they are elected by the congregation in a meeting called by the session for that purpose. Ordinarily the names of the trustees, as such, do not appear in the sessional minute book. On March 15, 1903, the session called a congregational meeting to be held on March 25th, but the purpose for which the meeting was called is not stated. On April 19, 1908 a congregational meeting was called to meet on the 4th Sabbath of April for the purpose of electing three trustees. The session on August 20, 1916 called another meeting "for the 3rd Sunday afternoon in September for the purpose of electing Elders, also additional trustees for the church property, James Ross being the only one (trustee) at this time, and he much of the time non-resident." The minutes of this congregational meeting, September 17, 1916, are recorded in the sessional record and show that Charles J. Allen and D. Lon Moore were elected trustees.

When Mr. Carroll, who was chosen Clerk of Session when the church was organized, moved to Texas in the fall of 1909, he was

succeeded by James Ross as Clerk. He served through 1913 and was followed by Charles J. Allen. Upon the ordination of D. Lon Moore as Elder in October, 1916 he was named by the session as Clerk. The session named the officers in the Sunday School and appointed the teachers. J. H. Moore, James Ross and D. Lon Moore were superintendents of the Sunday School over the years. Among the faithful teachers were Mrs. W. G. Bullen, Mrs. James Ross, Mrs. J. H. Moore, Mrs. Hessie Kirby, Miss Lizzie Moore, Miss Byrd Kirby, A. R. Carroll and D. Lon Moore. Messrs. Carroll and Moore taught the adult class, and the ladies taught the youth and children. In addition to the lessons in the Sunday School literature the children usually had training in the Shorter Catechism.

This small church was a Home Mission church, that is, it was supported in part by the Home Mission Committee of the presbytery throughout its entire life. Beginning in March, 1890 the session made a statistical report to the presbytery at each stated spring meeting of the presbytery. The first such report recorded in the minutes of the session was that of March 22, 1903 when a total of 37 church communicants was reported. There were 13 baptized non-communicants. On the Sabbath School roll were 46 including 6 officers and teachers. The report made in April, 1908, showed a total in the Sabbath School of 39 including 7 officers and teachers. There were reported 42 communing church members and 8 baptized non-communicants. This was probably the high mark for members. The number reported included non-resident members who usually contributed little or nothing to the church. The report for 1915 showed for the first time the number of resident and non-resident members separately. Resident members reported were 14 and non-residents numbered 8. The report on the Sunday School was that because of the small membership, the people attended the Sunday School of the Presbyterian Church USA. The last report on membership in 1917 showed 10 resident and 5 non-resident members.

During Mt. Bethel's existence there were, at various times, six of her members employed by the Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church USA among the Indians in Indian Territory and Oklahoma at Mekysuki Mission, Nuyaka, Elm Springs and Dwight Mission, and with the Mexican people at Menaul School, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Two other members, brothers, William A. and Hervey L. Ross, completed their theological training in Union Seminary, Richmond, Virginia, and were ordained as ministers in the Presbyterian Church US. On December 21, 1905 Hervey crossed the Rio Grande under appointment by the Executive Committee of the Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church US, as a missionary to Mexico. William A. followed with a similar appointment at the end of 1906, he having been in Home Mission work since his graduation from seminary in 1903.

When William A. Ross retired from mission service in 1947 he had spent 40 years in that work, preaching, teaching in theological seminary, translating and writing. His SUNRISE IN AZTEC LAND was a mission study book in 1923, while REALIDAD HISTORICA DE JESUS was his thesis toward the degree of doctor of theology presented to the faculty of Union Seminary in Virginia. After his retirement he returned to the United States and made his home in Montreat, North Carolina. Here, for more than a decade, he

continued to write commentaries in the Spanish language on books of the Bible, and Sunday School lesson material for use in Mexico. At his death in 1960 he left seven volumes in Spanish on the title STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT, and also manuscripts on the first nine books of the New Testament. A movement is now underway to put these MSS in permanent form in printed books.

The HISTORICAL FOUNDATION NEWS, published by the Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, Inc., Montreat, N. C., paid this tribute in its issue of April 1, 1960:

> "He (Dr. Ross) possessed a faculty not always at the command of such scholars, in that he was able to speak and write in such a manner as to be understood by all those with whom he came in contact, either in person or by means of the printed page.
>
> "Minister of the Word of God, educator, scholar, and author, his memory somehow lingers as that of a Christian gentleman whose allotted period of retirement proved to be the earthly crown of a devoted life of consecrated endeavor in the service of the Lord and Master of us all."

The other brother, Hervey L. Ross, was retired by the Mission Board in 1953 after 47 years of service in Mexico--preaching the gospel, establishing preaching points, organizing churches, teaching boys and girls, instructing the native Christian layment as teachers and workers in the church, and serving as counselor to the young ordained ministers. He assisted in the organization of the National Presbyterian Church of Mexico. He is the author of a book, A STUDY ON THE APOCALYPSE in Spanish. Upon his formal retirement from mission work, the Board allowed him to remain on the mission field. This practice is customary if such is the will of the Mission. He was still on the field in 1967, taking part in the regular church work and ministering to the patients and staff in the Presbyterian Hospital, Sanatorio La Luz, in Morelia. Much of his time after retirement was given to the writing of an abbreviated account of his experiences under the title, EXPERIENCES IN MAKING OLD MEXICO NEW.

His son, Dr. J. H. Ross, M. D., upon completion of the medical course at the University of Mexico in 1944, became associated with the hospital which was opened in the early 1920's by Dr. L. J. Coppedge. Upon the latter's retirement because of health, Dr. Ross became Director of the hospital and served in this capacity until October, 1966, when he was appointed Medical Secretary of the Presbyterian USBoard of World Missions with headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee. In this new service he will be ministering to the sick and afflicted through all of the Church's mission hospitals and clinics.

The General Assembly of the National Presbyterian Church of Mexico, meeting in Monterrey, October 11-18, 1966, honored H. L. Ross for his long and faithful service by presenting him with a gold medal. On this occasion the Presbyterian Board of World Missions presented to him the following citation:

Diploma of the Board of World Missions

The Board of World Missions:

The Presbyterian Church in the United States has the honor to award this citation to the Reverend Dr. Hervey Leonidas Ross* in recognition of his dedicated service to the cause of Christ as a Missionary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, 1905-1953. Honorably retired 1953-1966. Servant of Christ in Mexico 1905-1966.

The Board recognizes with gratitude to God this loyal and devoted participation in the carrying out of its supreme and controlling aim to make the Lord Jesus Christ known to all men as their Divine and only Savior.

October, 1966

(Signed) Jas. A. Jones,
Chairman of the Board.

Mt. Bethel entertained the Presbytery of Washburn in regular stated sessions four times during its thirty years, and once in a called meeting. The first such occasion was in September, 1892, when the presbytery convened at 7:30 PM in the new church building. The pastor of the Ft. Smith Church, Rev. Malcolm McNair McKay was elected Moderator. His name tells his family origin, Scotland, which was also the origin of the forebears of many of the citizens of Cane Hill. The stated meetings were held in the spring and in the fall.* The same matters were usually considered at each meeting--the home mission work, funds to support it, and ministers to carry it out; reception of new preachers and the dismissal of those moving to other presbyteries; action on matters sent down by the General Assembly, and anything affecting the work of the church. The presbytery attended to one important matter which was the review of the minutes of all of the church sessions for content and form.*

One custom which is still followed, is to introduce the visiting ministers who are not members of the presbytery. On this occasion, Rev. H. M. Welch and Rev. Maxwell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Rev. Crozier and Charles Moore of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were introduced and invited to sit as visiting brethren. On April 16, 1902 the presbytery again met in Mt. Bethel and the visiting brothers from the Methodist Church were: Rev. H. M. Welch and Rev. Mr. Lindsay, and from the Cumberland Presbyterian, Rev. I. A. Gaither and Rev. Mr. Tucker.

The called meeting in December, 1905 was of special interest to the members of Mt. Bethel, and to the people of Cane Hill. The presbytery met at the call of the Moderator for the specific purpose of ordaining Hervey L. Ross, a son of Mt. Bethel, to the gospel ministry. Before the year was out he was in Mexico as a missionary. Presbytery's minutes for 1904 and 1905 are missing and the personnel who participated in the ordination cannot be given.

There was a good apple crop on Cane Hill in 1907 as the minutes of presbytery will inform the reader. The stated fall meeting was scheduled to meet at Cane Hill in October but at a called meeting at Springdale, August 16, 1907, Rev. J. S. Herrington the stated supply at Mt. Bethel requested for his church that "on account of the probability of an exceedingly busy season in gathering the apple crop, the time of the meeting be changed to Thursday, August 29, 1907 at 2:00 PM." The request was granted. At this meeting Rev. A. W. Wilson, D. D., of the Presbytery of Paris (Texas), and Rev. H. L. Ross of Tamaulipas Presbytery, Mexico being present were invited to sit as corresponding members. As part of the report on Foreign Missions, Mr. Ross addressed the presbytery on the work of the church in Mexico.

The sessional minutes show that James Ross was named to represent Mt. Bethel at a meeting of the presbytery to convene in that church on September 25, 1912. The presbytery minutes for that year are missing.

The union in 1906 of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, affected the Presbyterian Church in the United States in some areas of Washburn Presbytery by the formation of union churches or the merger of US and USA churches. No change was made, however, in the relations between the two Presbyterian churches in Cane Hill.

At a congregational meeting on March 30, 1919 moderated by Rev. John H. Davies, the Mt. Bethel congregation voted to accept the offer made by the Presbyterian Church USA for the Mt. Bethel property. This action was approved by the Presbytery of Washburn and on November 12, 1919 that body, meeting in Pen Bluff during a meeting of the Synod of Arkansas, acceded to the request of the congregation of Mt. Bethel that the church be dissolved. Most of the resident members later united with the Presbyterian Church USA in Cane Hill, and those still living there are worshipping in the same stone church in which their church life began many years ago.

FOOTNOTES:

Page 1 -- This long name has an interesting history, part of it rather recent. The first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the new nation was organized in 1788 in Philadelphia. In that year the National Constitution, written in the same city was adopted by a sufficient number of states to become the Constitution of the United States of America. At that organizational meeting, the Assembly adopted as the official name of the church, THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Through custom it became known as the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH USA. The word "United" was acquired upon the merger of the United Presbyterian Church in North America with the Presbyterian Church USA in 1958.

Page 2 -- At the meeting of Washburn Presbytery in Ft. Smith, April 18, 1889 Rev. T. B. Lunsford, Evangelist for Washington County reported the organization of a Presbyterian Church at Boonsboro, Ark., on Saturday the 30th of March 1889 consisting of 24 members with three Ruling Elders and requested that it be taken under the care of presbytery and enrolled as Mt. Bethel Church. Ruling

Elder James Ross of Mt. Bethel Church was then enrolled as a member of presbytery.

Page 9 -- The honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, was conferred on Rev. H. L. Ross by Daniel Baker College, Brownwood, Texas.

In the earlier years the presbytery in setting the time of meeting of its stated sessions did not name an exact date, but fixed the time by relation to other dates or events. "Presbytery adjourned to meet at Ft. Smith on Thursday before the 3rd Sabbath in April, 1889." "Presbytery adjourned to meet at Russellville on Thursday before the full moon in April, 1892 at 2:00 PM."

The minutes of the session of each church in the presbytery are required to be submitted to the presbytery for review, once each year. A committee appointed by the moderator examines the minutes and notes any action by the session that is not approved. These exceptions are written in the minute book for the guidance of the session and are signed by the moderator of the presbytery. The Presbyterian Book of Church Order requires that all meetings of the session be opened and closed with prayer. Occasionally a clerk of session fails to state in his minutes that this was done, and will find an exception to the recorded minutes written in his book by the moderator of the presbytery.

APPENDIX

Apart from the charter members the minutes of the session show the following persons as having been members of Mt. Bethel Church.

Date	Name of Member	How Received
Nov. 17, 1889	Henry Woods and wife Polly	From Baptist Church at Flag Branch.
Feb. 12, 1890	Mrs. Elizabeth Welch	On her own statement without letter from the Presbyterian Church of which she was formerly a member that church being disorganized.
June 15, 1890	Mary Moore and Grizzie Gibson	From Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, Arkansas
Feb. 15, 1891	Robert A. Taylor and wife Mary A. Taylor	Presbyterian Church, Meadow Creek, Tennessee
Feb. 1, 1892	Mrs. Bettie Lunsford, Thomas Lunsford and Miss Pem Calhoun	From the Prairie Grove church.
Oct. 2, 1894	Mrs. Elizabeth McCluer, Misses Kate, Agnes and Lucile McCluer	From Bethel Presbyterian Church, Washington County Virginia
Nov. 25, 1894	Miss Susie Allison	Upon satisfactory examination.

Date	Name of Member	How Received
July 21, 1895	James Edgar Ross	Upon examination.
Aug. 18, 1895	Miss Mollie Babb	Upon a very satisfactory examination and baptism.
Oct. 31, 1897	Mr. Horace May and Mrs. Dora May	From Presbyterian Church Park Hill, Indian Terr.
Jan. 21, 1900	Mrs. M. L. Whinnery and Alice Henrietta McCluer	Mrs. Whinnery upon profession of faith and baptism. Alice Henrietta McCluer upon profession of faith.
Dec. 21, 1901	Mattie McCluer	Upon profession of faith
Apr. 18, 1902	Charles Allen and wife Bessie	By letter
Apr. 20, 1902	Mr. E. L. Cline and wife Jennie M. Cline	Upon their statement without letter, they having formerly been members of a church whose records had been destroyed
Oct. 19, 1902	Elmo T. Howard	From the church at Springdale, Arkansas
Jan. 18, 1903	Miss Dollie McClellan	From the Fayetteville church
Mar. 20, 1904	Mary Kerby, Myrtle McClellan, Villa Whinnery and Kate Whinnery	Upon profession of faith and baptism.
	Ernest Carroll, Roy Carroll, Javan L. Carroll, Leonidas Moore, Harris Moore and Grover Cline	Upon profession of faith, they having been baptized in infancy
Feb. 4, 1905	Miss Emma Hodges	Upon profession of faith and baptism
Feb. 5, 1905	Lillie Cline	Upon profession of faith
July 15, 1906	Lelia A. May	Upon profession of faith
Mar. 31, 1907	E. A. Bullington and Bertha Bullington	By letter
Nov. 18, 1907	Mrs. Hessie Kirby (wife of J. H. Kirby)	Upon her statement that she was formerly a member of the M. E. Church, South, at this place, that the church was disbanded on which account she could

Date	Name of Member	How Received
		not secure a letter of dismission. The circumstances being well known to members of the session she was upon this statement received.
June 13, 1909	Ellen Moore	Upon profession of faith.
Sep. 12, 1909	Mr. James Allen and his wife Edna	Upon profession of faith and baptism.
Aug. 13, 1910	Miss Sallie Jackson	Formerly a member of the Presbyterian Church, Jonesboro, Tenn. Received on her statement of her Christian experience.
Mar. 25, 1911	Thomas J. Campbell	Upon profession of faith.
Oct. 8, 1911	Miss Mary Ross	Upon profession of faith.
Nov. 26, 1911	Miss Marguerite Griffith	Upon profession of faith.
Feb. 25, 1912	T. B. Allen	Upon profession of faith.
Aug. 25, 1912	Mrs. David Ross	Upon a restatement of her faith before the session which met in New Hope Chapel after services by F. A. Bradshaw, she was received in full communion in Mt. Bethel church.
June 15, 1913	Mrs. E. H. Hensley	By letter from the church at Conway, Arkansas
July 18, 1915	Mrs. Booth Campbell	Upon profession of faith. Ordinance of baptism to be administered at the next regular service.
Sep. 17, 1916	Robert Allen, son of Chas. and Bess Allen	Upon profession of faith.

= w c h s -

Bobby L. Taylor is seeking information about his father, Willard Leroy Taylor, 68 years of age, who left Fayetteville 58 years ago. His brothers, Russell Taylor, Ernest Taylor, and sisters Grace and Olive Taylor lived here at that time. Bobby's address is 904 No. Chamberlain, Rockwood, Tennessee 37854.

OLD CIRCUIT COURT RECORDS

by Lloyd McConnell

In April, 1861, Judge Joseph J. Green presided over the Circuit Court of Washington County. Serving on his jury were Noel G. Rutherford, J. P. A. Parks, Samuel Mayes, William Skelton, Benjamin J. H. Gaines, John Reed, William Deaver, Jarrett Marrs, William P. Barclay, Samuel Henderson, John Spencer, Henry Capps and Jacob Mills.

Andrew Smith, James Henderson, William Nott, H. L. Phillips, Josiah Norwood and Leroy B. Stone were also members of the panel.

Facing indictments for assault and battery, Sabbath breaking and the usual mild form of violations were Henry A. Sawyer, Solomon Burrow, Robert Sawyer, Abraham Mulholland, James Roberts, John Q. Harris and Joseph Hill. Alexander Marrs was charged with violating the estray law.

James Petty, Samuel Cate, William Golden and James Malicoat were charged with selling liquor to the Indians, and Mr. Malicoat didn't even have a license. William Johnson faced a murder charge.

The Court ordered that William H. Coldwell enter into a recognizance from day to day for getting into a fight near the courthouse and interrupting Court. A jury just couldn't sit still and listen to the evidence when someone yelled "fight" outside. That will break up a baptising.

Serious difficulty was encountered in collecting debts, because many firms filed collection suits and sought judgments in court. Bedford & Pollard, Barron & Sharp, Josiah McGuire, Voorhees & Son, William McGarrah and Marion G. Bonham were petitioners for such judgments.

Serving on the petit jury were William Allison, Bold Findley, George G. Ballard, M. C. Fain, Edward Rogers, A. J. Reed, John T. Maloy and John L. Matthews.

Peter Van Winkle sued George G. Ballard, Peter Mankins and Peter P. Van Hoose, and was given a judgment for $736.10. Phelan Moppin and Thomas Wilhite were tried for assault with a deadly thing, as was also Richard Beane. James Dickens was facing an indictment for manslaughter.

The jury trying William Johnson consisted of William D. Rogers, Alford S. Reed, Matthew McGarrah, Shelby Edmondson, William Ballard, John P. Elms, Levion Trammell, Henry Morrison, Hugh L. Glass, William H. Caldwell and Thomas Patton, who acquitted him.

John M. Daugherty, Hiram Lineback and Hiram Barron were attending to business in court. William Well, charged with larceny, presented as bondsmen A. Borden, W. D. Rogers, S. F. Rogers, Nell C. Faine, and Thomas H. Buchanan.

Charles S. Hauptman filed a lien against a building used as a female institute located on lands described as beginning 55 poles South of the Northeast corner of Section 16, Township 16, North, Range 30 West, running South 25 poles, West 20 poles, North 20 poles, and East 20 poles to the beginning, except 15 poles which is to form a part of Highland avenue. The lien was for $126.07.

War clouds hung heavy over the County of Washington. No court was held in the fall of that year.

In February, 1862, the Judge was James D. Walker. Andrew Gregg was the Sheriff. He named George Gibson as his deputy.

The Grand Jurors were John Rainwater, John Gibson, Jonas Pearson, William B. Rutherford, Jonathan Newman, Ebenezer Hanna, Hiram Davis, John Simpson, Robert Greathouse, John Enyart, John Tilley, James Meek, Arthur Crawford, James White, John Titsworth and Richard Dye.

Nine members of the panel did not report and the Sheriff went among the bystanders for citizens to fill out the jury panels. He called Charles Cate, George Cline, T. M. Goddard, James Winn, W. T. Hamblen, James P. Doss, L. F. Linebarger, Samuel Mayes and John Whitsett.

On February 4th, 1862, the Honorable Jonas M. Tebbetts, a noted jurist and attorney, was called to serve as Special Circuit Judge in the many cases wherein Judge Walker was disqualified because he may have represented many of the parties involved in legal actions.

Alfred M. Wilson also was elected to serve as a Special Judge in many cases.

On the petit jury were Thomas J. Blakemore, George W. Late, John M. Cox, William R. Dye, Warren Springston, Gilbert Cohea, Young Brotherton, G. D. Goddard, Abraham Yager, Andrew Moon, R. S. Matthews and James Stanfield.

Another panel of the trial jury gave the names of M. L. Bradford, H. H. Willitt, R. P. Willitt, Robert Greathouse, A. J. Murphey, Hiram Gollaher, Barney Appleby, Thomas Ridley, Jacob Cato, J. F. Anderson, J. J. Roberts, J. D. Stone, John Little, Isaac Barnett and Samuel Crawford.

Thomas Cook was fined $50 for resisting an officer. Jeremiah Keeney was indicted for manslaughter. Misdemeanor charges were pending against Thomas Asher, James Rose, F. S. Paddock and William Awalt who were told to pay $100 each for gaming. Lafayette Boone sued William Hurst and Middleton Upshaw.

The Jeremiah Keeney manslaughter case required the services of Joseph Miller, Jefferson Tollett, Martin G. Bonham, Ferdinand Tollett, L. F. Grayham, John Dame, Samuel Summers, B. F. Pollock, who returned a verdict of guilty which resulted in a two-year sentence in the state penitentiary.

James B. Barnes was charged with an assault to kill. Andrew B. Howe sued Benjamin F. Johnson in an ejectment proceeding, and the writ of ejection was issued.

John Barnes was tried before Levy West, Jesse Sharp, John Henson, M. C. Gravins, William Shumate, Elias Holt, John Fletcher, Joseph Davis, William Harris, John E. Perkins and A. Bill. His verdict was not guilty.

James Robbins, Morris Coffee, A. B. Gordon and John Brandenburg were charged with gaming. Bail on banking games and high misdemeanors was set at $1000 with no bail being provided in capital cases.

William McIlroy was before the bench for assault and battery. Martin Glover put up $1000 for bond for Martin Jones, who was facing a murder charge. The bond was forfeited and Mr. Glover was called upon to surrender the defendant.

The last day of court was February 16th, 1862. The War erased whatever records were made until the next entry on July 27, 1865.

The gentle south wind would in time blow away the smell of gunpowder and return the country to its calm.

- w c h s -

1890 OBITUARY

Sarah Wood, wife of Thomas Wood, died at her home, this county, on Nov. 2nd, of pneumonia at the age of 42 years. Last July she was stricken with paralysis, which paralyzed her entire body except that of her head. Her mental faculties and power of speech were unimpaired. During all the weeks and months of her excruciating suffering, in which she needed the constant attention of someone, she did not complain or even murmur of her sad affliction, always feeling hopeful of again recovering the use of her paralyzed limbs. It was, indeed, sad to call upon her and know that she could not extend her hand to greet anyone, or put her hands upon her children when they would gather around her bed, or press them to her bosom to sooth them when in need of a mother's sympathy.

Death had no terrors for her; she only regretted to leave her husband and children. She was born August 9th, 1858. She accepted Christ and united with the Protestant Methodist Church, Aug. 1881.

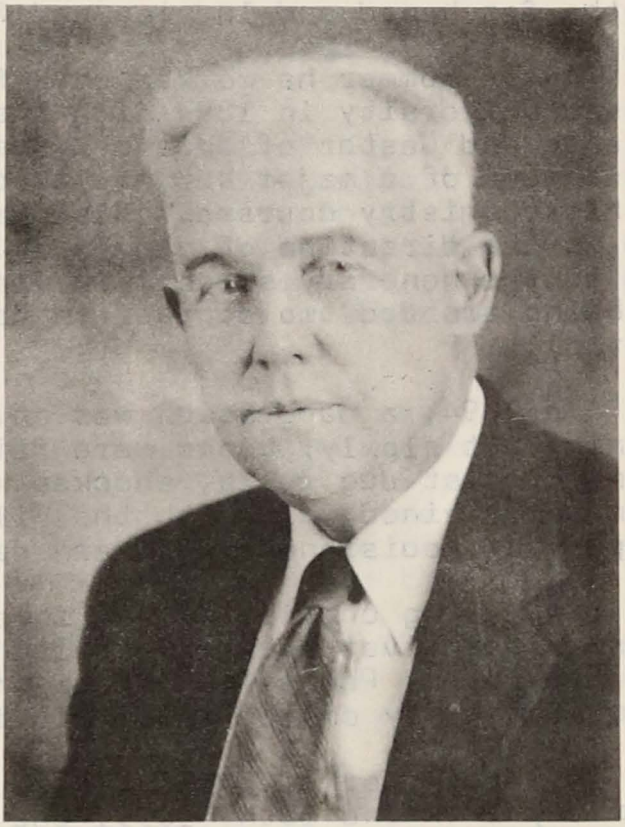
By her death a husband will ever miss a loving wife, seven children have been robbed of a kind and dutiful mother, and the community has lost a warm friend and Christian neighbor.

- Fayetteville SENTINEL

- w c h s -

JUDGE I. R. ROTHROCK

by Thomas Rothrock



It was a sunny day on the Kansas prairies and in the yard of a farmhouse south of Lawrence a child was playing. Beyond the hedge fence clouds of dust boiled upward. Cowboys yelled, cattle bawled, horns clacked as a herd of long-horn cattle plodded down the road in the direction of the Kansas City stockyards. Two days previously, prairie schooners had traveled that same road, but in the opposite direction.

The child ceased his play to peer at the passing herd. Suddenly a huge steer leaped over the fence into the yard and struck unspeakable terror into the heard of the child. He ran for the house with all the speed of which his short but sturdy legs were capable. He fell down, scrambled to his feet and ran again. Finally arriving at the door of his home on all-fours, he turned to see where the animal was that had frightened him so badly. A cowboy and his horse now cleared the hedge as gracefully as had the steer and forced the latter from the yard.

Irvin R. Rothrock was born on a farm south of Lawrence, Kansas four years before the incident just related. He was the son of Joseph and Katherine Weybright Rothrock and had three brothers and four sisters. His Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry gave him a stocky and durable body. His grandfather Rothrock, a Dunkard preacher, was killed by Quantrill's Raiders when they sacked the town of Lawrence in 1862.

Around the Rothrock homestead was unclaimed government land and the family had cattle grazing on this free range, the boys taking turns "ridin' herd." Young Irvin "rode herd" all summer when he was eight years old for a wage of five cents a day. His Dad took the money thus earned and bought him his first suit of "store clothes." Until then, his mother had made all his clothes with the exception of his shoes.

When he was nine the family moved to Lawrence, but the boys were sent out to work on farms when the school year was up. Said pioneer-sterm Mother Rothrock, "Idle hands and idle brains are the Devil's workshop." Before the age of ten, Irvin worked four months for board and lodging and five dollars in money.

Every summer he worked on a farm until his graduation from Kansas University in 1894 with the degrees of both Bachelor of Science and Master of Science. He had entered college with no clear idea of a major but he liked chemistry and made good grades in his chemistry courses. Also, a beloved professor influenced him in the direction of chemistry. Upon graduation, he was elected to the honorary scientific fraternity Sigma Xi. In addition to being awarded two degrees in four years, he earned a letter in football.

In 1894, a depression was on. The wheels of industry were turning but slowly; banks were failing; jobs were scarce. So the young chemist dug wells, shocked wheat, and cut corn till October when he obtained work with the Miles Planting and Manufacturing Company of Louisiana--a concern devoted to the production of sugar.

The young chemist worked in a laboratory at Burnside on the Mississippi River above New Orleans. In August 1895 he married Anna Thomas of Pennsylvania and brought her to Burnside. Here was born their only child, a son, Irvin Thomas.

Rothrock worked through five crops of sugar cane. Then, on February 14th and 15th, 1899, the Great Blizzard came. At New Orleans, the temperature dropped to three degrees Fahrenheit, the coldest ever recorded till then in the Crescent City. The sugar industry of Louisiana was seriously hurt with much of the seen cane killed. The outlook for sugar chemists was not good.

This particular sugar chemist obtained work with Armour and Company of Chicago. Here he moved with his family in the spring of 1899 and remained until the fall of 1900.

Meanwhile, Armour and Company had completed a large fertilizer plant in Baltimore, Maryland, and Irvin R. Rothrock was sent as a chemist, to work there for the next decade; the family arriving in Baltimore in time to experience the birth of the Twentieth Century on January 1, 1901. While in Baltimore, Rothrock was a member of the American Chemical Society and was affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

But a breakdown in health threatened. He had stayed too long in a chemical laboratory. He felt he must get outdoors.

Just about this time Bill Lighton of Fayetteville had an article in The Saturday Evening Post about his Happy Hollow Farm; and the article interested the Rothrock family. Irvin R. came to Fayetteville and bought a hundred and sixty acre farm between that town and Springdale, which had 75 acres of apple orchard on it.

Returning to Baltimore, he took with him soil samples from his newly acquired farm. These he carefully analyzed in the Baltimore laboratory, later purchasing from Armour and Company a whole carload of commercial fertilizer made to fit the needs of his own soil. This was the first carload of commercial fertilizer used in Washington County made to fit the needs of an individual farm.

On May 27, 1910, Anna Rothrock, a sister of hers, her son, and a small breed collie dog, arrived at Fayetteville. Three days later, Decoration Day, they got off the train at Johnson's Switch and rode the two and one-half miles to their new home in a jolt wagon. The father arrived the first of September. Interim manager was a University of Missouri horticultural student from Fort Smith, James Philip Klein.

That special car of fertilizer was applied to the orchards in the fall with rye and vetch sowed as cover crops. Results were surprising. Fifty acres of the orchards were 16 years of age and had never been known to make a profit; but the crop of 1911 was fine. Many fruit growers came to view the results and much interest in commercial fertilizers was aroused thereby.

The Rothrock family were workers. Twelve and fourteen hours a day were not too much to put in on the fruit farm during summer months. Spraying of the apple trees was even done at night when the moon was bright.

This was the Golden Age of fruit growing in Northwest Arkansas, the days when well-kept apple orchards bordered mile after mile of Benton and Washington County roads--the days which resulted in the annual Apple Blossom Festival at Rogers. In those days, despite occasional setbacks, industry and thrift could mean nothing but success to the grower of apples. The Rothrock farm grew in both size and in prosperity.

However, Irvin Rothrock's abundant energy was not all expended on his fruit farm, for he was always a leader in the fight for better marketing conditions for the growers and improved educational opportunities for their sons and daughters. It was quite difficult, though, to persuade any appreciable majority of the growers to unite in a marketing effort and still harder to hold them together for any length of time. Improved educational opportunities, which came mainly through the consolidation of country schools, came slowly against much opposition.

In 1927, I. R. Rothrock was elected president of the Arkansas State Horticultural Society.

Yielding to pressure from fellow citizens, he successfully ran for the Arkansas House of Representatives in 1928, again in 1930 and in 1932.

In 1930, the University of Arkansas Extension Service, in conjunction with the Progressive Farmer magazine, selected him for the Master Farmer award. So far as is known, this was the first Master Farmer award given to a resident of Washington Co.

Politics in Washington County had by now gotten out of control of its citizens, and a Good Government League was organized to combat the bad conditions. The key office for the reformers to capture was that of County Judge, for this office, at that time, controlled the county business, the county schools, the probate and juvenile courts. For this key office, the Good Government League selected as its candidate, I. R. Rothrock. He won and served as County Judge for three terms. When he went into office, the county had been on a script basis for many years, but it took him a comparatively few months to put it on a cash basis.

He helped organize the Northwest Arkansas Farmers' Mutual Tornado Insurance Company, and served as its president for more than 20 years.

A member of the State Plant Board (actually the State Department of Agriculture) for better than 20 years, he was its chairman for nearly a decade.

Through the years, fruit growing in Northwest Arkansas slowly but surely changed. The once all-important apple nearly passed out of the picture, several factors contributing to its decline. During the dynasty of the apple, the old-fashioned, striped Ben Davis was king, with the major portion of the fruit acreage allotted to it. But its popularity declined with the advent of such high-class apples as Stayman Winesap and Red and Golden Delicious. And, the decade of the 1930's saw not only the Great Depression, but also the heat and drought of the Dust Bowl summers. However, the chief factor in the drastic decline of the apple was the ever-increasing cost of controlling the apple worm or codling moth. In the three decades between 1910 and 1940, eight times as much spray material came to be used with less satisfactory control.

The Rothrock fruit farm, like all fruit farms which survived, changed with the times. As apples went out, grapes went in; the Welch Grape Juice Company plant at Springdale furnished a steady and a profitable market.

Anna Rothrock passed away in 1949 and thereafter the Judge lived with his son and family on the farm. Still sturdy and active, he continued to do the work of a man half his age. At 80 years, he hauled 150 tons of grapes to the Welch plant by himself in his own truck. One hot August day, just two months before his 86th birthday, he dug a drain ditch. No one was there to stop him and probably could not have anyway. He suffered a slight stroke. Recovering in about a month, he went back to work but soon suffered another stroke from which he did not recover, passing away at the home of his son some months later. He lived, however, to witness apples start a partial revival under the protection of new insecticides and fungicides developed during the crash chemical research of World War II years. Apple growers at last triumphed over their old foe, the codling moth.

Judge I. R. Rothrock was a healthy extrovert. Having a liking for politics, his personality did not suit him for that field. Strictly honest and outspoken, he lost votes when it was not necessary to do so. He had a propensity for telling jokes, and with

advancing years paid small heed as to how many times he told certain favorites. He served his generation well, though, as a legislator, as a judge, as a citizen.

In regard to money matters, he was considered tight-fisted, and often he was. However, in the spring of 1921, apple growers suffered two severe freezes which wiped out the apple crop for that season, but Irvin Rothrock kept the men working for him the entire year at the prevailing wage of the day. In the fall, he picked enough apples for Anna Rothrock to bake an applie pie. Said he, "That apple pie cost me $5,000."

- w c h s -

From THE FAYETTEVILLE SENTINEL, circa 1890

On last Saturday Miss Jennie Adair and her step-sister left their home near Wyman, for the purpose of gathering pecans, both riding one horse. In attempting to cross a small stream, the horse stepped into a deep hole which plunged both ladies into the water, Miss Jennie sinking to rise no more. The deceased was 17 years of age and a lady of noble character, and her loss will be deeply felt. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of our people in their saddest moments of affliction.

- - - - - -

We learned last Saturday that the mother of Mr. Ben Johnson, a family greatly respected living on White River, ten miles north east of our city, was missed and supposed to have been drowned. She left home Monday morning to visit a neighbor across White River, and was not missed till Wednesday when some of her clothing was found in White River close to her home. It was then found that she had not been at the place she was supposed to be, and search was made for the body, which was found on Saturday, where it had lain since Monday. She had often left home as she had done this time and there was no uneasiness till her clothes were found as stated.

She was seventy years of age and feeble. The many friends of Mr. Johnson sympathize with him and his family in their present bereavement. The lady's name is Peggy Johnson. We did not learn the full particulars till Monday morn. She was buried on Sunday at Son's Chapel, northeast of our city.

- - - - - -

Miss Mollie Dickson, one of the best known and most esteemed young ladies of our city, died at her home on Monday evening of last week. She was the daughter of Mrs. Sarah Dickson, and was born and raised here. She was of a most lovable disposition and a universal favorite. For several years past she had been a teacher in our public school and her little pupils will be among the sincerest mourners of her death. The loss of such a member is a severe blow to the family circle, and the Sentinel tenders its sincerest sympathy.

- w c h s -

SOME OFFICIAL CIVIL WAR ORDERS OF SERGEANT BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON
(Company D, First Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers)

(Editor's note: These papers were in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson of Johnson, members of WCHS. Mrs. Gladys Green, wife of P. R. Green and granddaughter of Benjamin F. Johnson, made her home in Headquarters House for some 20 years prior to her death.

(It is noted that Sgt. Johnson was promoted to sergeant twice. Both papers were signed by Col. M. LaRue Harrison, commanding the Regiment which was stationed at Fayetteville and used Headquarters House during most of its Civil War cuty. The first promotion occurred on September 1, 1864, and the second on August 2, 1865, which differs from the first in that it is of parchment and on the outside of this folded promotion is the following: WARRANT as Serg't, Co. D. 1st Ark. Cav. for Benjamin F. Johnson.

(Item No. 3 is Sgt. Johnson's Discharge. It is signed by Capt. E. B. Harrison, a brother of Col. Harrison and resident of Fayetteville until his death. It is noted here that the 1st Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry was a part of the 3rd Division. It is also noted that the Adjutant signing the Discharge was Lieut. W. B. Clocke, who was commander of Co. P. of the 1st Ark. Cav. The discharge is dated just 21 days after the second promotion to Sergeant. The two promotions and the failure of Sgt. Johnson's commanding officer to sign his discharge are oddities. All the signatures on these papers are original autographs.

(We thank Mr. and Mrs. Johnson for the material in these records and hope to get from them in the near future additional local history and genealogy for FLASHBACK. --TCF)

(1)

THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF ARK. CAV. VOLS.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

KNOW YE, That reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON, I do hereby appoint him SERGEANT in Company "D" of the First Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry Vols in the service of the UNITED STATES to rank as such from the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of Sergeant by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as Sergeant. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future Commanding Officer of the Regiment or other Superior Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers set over him according to the rules and discipline of War. This warrant to continue in force during the pleasure of the Commanding Officer for the Regiment for the time being.

GIVEN under my hand at the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Fayetteville, Ark., this FIRST day of SEPTEMBER, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty four.

By the Commanding Officer, M. LaRue Harrison, Col.
James Alliston, Lieut. Commanding the Regiment.
& Actg Adjutant of the Regiment.

(2)

THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF ARK. CAV. VOLS.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

KNOW YE, That reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON, I do hereby appoint him SERGEANT in Company "D" of the First Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry Vols in the service of the UNITED STATES to rank as such from the First day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of Sergeant by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as Sergeant. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future Commanding Officer of the Regiment or other Superior Officers and Non Commissioned Officers set over him according to the rules and discipline of War. This Warrant to continue in force during the pleasure of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment for the time being.

GIVEN under my hand at the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Fayetteville, Ark., this SECOND day of AUGUST, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty five.

By the Commanding Officer, M. LaRue Harrison, Col.
M. Hilbert, Lieut. Commanding the Regiment.
& Actg Adjutant of the Regiment.

(3)

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Know ye, That Benjamin F. Johnson, a Sergt. of Captain James Allison Company "D", First Regiment of Cavalry, Arkansas Volunteers, who was enrolled on the 29 day of July, one thousand eight hundred and Sixty-two to serve three years or during the war, is hereby DISCHARGED from the service of the United States this twenty-third day of August, 1865, at Fayetteville, Arkansas by reason of _____ _____, (No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.*)

Said Benjamin F. Johnson was born in Campbell Co. in the State of Tennessee, is 27 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, Fair complexion, Gray eyes, Dark hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a Blacksmith.

Given at Fayetteville, Arks. this twenty-third day of Aug., 1965.

*This sentence will be erased should there be anything in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier rendering him unfit for the army.

E. B. Harrison, Capt. 1st Arks Cav. and Asst. Clearing Muster. Commanding the Reg't. 3rd Division, 7th Ale.

W. B. Clocke, 1st Lieut. Co. "D", 1st Arks Cav. Com'd "P Co."

(4)

No. 258,823 Original
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Department of the Interior
PENSION BUREAU

It is hereby certified That in conformity with the laws of the United States, Benjamin F. Johnson, who was a Private, Co. D, 1st Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, is entitled to a pension at the rate of Six dollars per month, to commence on the Twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

This pension being for Gun shot wound in left arm, and disease of larynx.

Given at the Department of the Interior this Twenty-seventh day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighth.

(Seal)

Countersigned
W. W. Dudley
Commissioner of Pensions

W. L. Joslyn
Acting Secretary of the Interior

(5)

No. 258,823 Pension Certificate of Benjamin F. Johnson
Payable Quarterly on the 4th of March, June, September & December of each year, by the U. S. Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.

Shinn, Clerk

No. 258,823 Increase
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Department of the Interior
PENSION BUREAU

It is hereby certified That in conformity with the laws of the United States Benjamin F. Johnson, who was a Private, Co. "D" 1st Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, is entitled to a pension at the rate of Eight dollars per month to commence on the seventeenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

This pension being for "Gun shot wound of left arm, and disease of larynx."

Given at the Department of the Interior this Seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and tenth.

(Seal)

Countersigned
John C. Black,
Commissioner of Pensions

H. L. Muldrow
Acting Secretary of the Interior

(Alongside of page: "Former payments covering any portion of the same time to be deducted.")

(6)

Certificate Division

Notice of Issues and Fees

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Pensions
Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1902

Sir:

Herewith is transmitted a certificate, No. 258,823, for Reissue pension, issued this day in your favor, accompanied by a voucher for the amount now due and payable thereon.

You should execute the voucher in accordance with the printed instructions and return it to the pension agent at Knoxville, who will send it directly to your address a check for the pension due.

Your recognized attorney are Stoddart Co., of Washington, D. C., whose fee is 25 dollars, which is payable by the pension agent.

(signed)
Benjamin F. Johnson,
Johnson, Ark.

Very respectfully,
H. Clay Evans,
Commissioner

(On the outside of this Pension Certificate is the following:
"No. 258,823
Pension Certificate of Benjamin F. Johnson,
Payable Quarterly on the 4th of March, June, September and December of each year, by the U. S. Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.
Foss, Clerk

(7)

Act of February 6, 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Pensions
Washington

Office of
The Commissioner

Oct. 16, 1907

Hon. J. C. Floyd, H. R.

My dear Mr. Floyd:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Reissue claim for pension of Benjamin F. Johnson, late Pvt. & Sgt., Company D, 1st Regiment Ark. Vol. Cav., whose address is Johnson, Ark., has been allowed under certificate No. 258,823 at the rate of $15 per month from Mch. 4, 1907, and that the certificate will soon be forwarded to the pension agent at Knoxville, for transmittal to the beneficiary with voucher for payment

Very truly yours,

W. Warner, Commissioner

(8)

Act of February 6, 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Pensions
Washington

L.J.S.
Office of
The Commissioner

Apr. 20, 1910

Hon. J. C. Floyd, H. R.

My dear Mr. Floyd:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the INCREASE claim for Pension of Benjamin F. Johnson, late Serg., Company D, 1st Regiment, Ark. Vol. Cav., whose address is Johnson, Ark., has been allowed under certificate No. 258,823, at the rate of $20 per month from Mch. 23rd, 1910, and that the certificate will soon be forwarded to the pension agent at Knoxville, for transmittal to the beneficiary with voucher for payment.

Very truly yours,
L. Stillwell,
Acting Commissioner

(9)

No. 258,823 Reissue

Act of May 11, 1912
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Bureau of Pensions

It is hereby certified That in conformity with the laws of United States, Benjamin F. Johnson, who was a private and Sergeant Co. D, 1st Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, is entitled to a pension at the rate of Thirty Dollars per month, to commence May 18, 1912.

Given at the Department of the Interior this sixteenth day of July one thousand nine hundred and twelve and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

Countersigned,
J. L. Davenport,
Commissioner of Pensions

Walter L. Fisher,
Secretary of the Interior

- w c h s -

The Latta Family reunion was held the third Sunday in June at Prairie Grove Battlefield Park. Many of this Family's pioneer buildings are preserved on the Park grounds.

- w c h s -

THE STORY OF CO. I, 16th ARK. INF. REG'T. ARMY OF CONFEDERATE STATES

by Mrs. Hester A. Avery, Jr.

(Editor's note: Because her grandfather, Francis Marion Anderson, was a Private in Company I of the 16th Arkansas Infantry Regiment, Mrs. Avery began assembling a record of Civil War activities of Mr. Anderson in 1967. Since that time, we have received letters and photostats that relate the story of the Company and her grandfather. - TCF)

Under date of May 8, 1967, Mrs. Avery received answers to queries from John W. Bryce, Historian, Pea Ridge National Military Park, as follows:

"Dear Mrs. Avery:

"I regret that I am unable to furnish you any information concerning the whereabouts of Company "I" of the 16th Arkansas Regiment at any time. The Official Records do not list Company "I" as being separated from the balance of the Regiment, therefore, it can only be assumed that Company "I" participated in the Battle of Pea Ridge, reaching Shiloh in time for that battle.

"The return of the strength of General McCulloch's division on January 1, 1862, shows Colonel Hebert's brigade, a part of McCulloch's division, to have been stationed near Bentonville, Fayetteville and Canehill, Arkansas. The 16th Arkansas Regiment was a unit of Hebert's Brigade and the Official Records do not show where the individual units were located.

"As you stated in your letter, the marker at Elm Springs states that the 16th Arkansas was camped on the campus of the academy at Elm Springs during the winter of 1861-62. The Official Records do not give this information.

"We do not have any information on the 16th Arkansas except that which is found in the Official Records and that is very sketchy. The regiment was under the command, in March, 1862, of Col. J. F. Hill. The only James H. Berry listed in the Official Records was an Ensign in the U. S. Navy, and Colonel Samuel W. Peel is mentioned only once...and is not associated with the 16th Arkansas in this account.

"The marker at Elm Springs mentions James H. Berry, later governor of Arkansas, as being a lieutenant in the 16th Regiment. Perhaps if you could locate a biography or diary of ex-Governor Berry you could then determine the whereabouts of Company "I" during the period of 1861-62.

"Trusting that you find the information you seek, I am,

Sincerely yours, John W. Bryce."

Using the Annals of Arkansas for source material, it was found to contain the following information on Page 210, under

the heading "Berry's Administration":

"He (Gov. James H. Berry) was educated in the common schools and at Berryville Academy. Upon leaving school he clerked in a store for some time. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, and was commissioned second lieutenant. At the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, October 4, 1862, he lost a leg and was honorably discharged."

Also in the Annals of Arkansas, Page 609, is the following short sketch:

"Sixteenth Regiment--This was a Benton County regiment. It was mustered in with John F. Hill, colonel; William T. Neal, Lt. Colonel; Samuel Farmer, major. It served in Arkansas and Missouri until after the battle of Pea Ridge, when it was ordered to Mississippi. While at Corinth the regiment was reorganized in May, 1862, with David Provence, colonel; Benjamin T. Pixlee, Lt.-col.; James M. Pittman, major. It took part in the siege of Port Hudson, where it was captured on July 9, 1863, which destroyed the individuality of the regiment, although many of the men joined other commands and served until the close of the war."

From the Arkansas History Commission the following:

CERTIFICATION OF MILITARY SERVICE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT, according to our records, Francis M. Burkett served in the Confederate Army as a Private in Company I, 16th Ark. Infantry Regiment, from the year 1861 until 1862.

Enlisted at Fayetteville, Ark. Captured at Battle of Corinth, Oct. 1862, forwarded to Columbus, Ky., then paroled at Iuka, Miss.
4-18-67

(s) John L. Ferguson
ARKANSAS HISTORY COMMISSION
OLD STATE HOUSE
Little Rock, Arkansas

The National Archives in Washington, D. C. furnished the following Muster-in and Muster Rolls:

F. M. Burkett
Pvt., Capt. Boone's Co.
Arkansas Infantry*
Age 19 years
Appears on
Company Muster-in Roll
of the organization named
above. Roll dated
Fayetteville, Ark. Nov 16, 1861
Muster-in date Nov 16, 1861
Joined for duty and enrolled
When Nov 16, 1861
Where Fayetteville

F. M. Burkett, Pvt. Co. I,
Hill's Regiment, Arkansas
Infantry*, appears on
Company Muster Roll of the
organization named above,
for Nov 16 to Dec 31, 1861
Enlisted:
When Nov 16, 1861
Where Fayetteville
By Whom M. M. Kimmell
Period 1 Yr.
Present or Absent - Present

By whom Capt. Boone
Period 12 mo.
Traveling to place of)
rendezvous, No. miles) 20

The third Company Muster Roll shows Pvt. F. M. Burkett present with the Company I, for the period Jan & Feb 1862.

*This company subsequently became Company I, 16th Regiment Arkansas Infantry

The Company I Muster Roll for March and April 1862, was missing. This may have been due to participation in the Battle of Pea Ridge and the following long march to the Mississippi battle grounds.

Pvt. Burkett's Company Muster Roll for May & June, 1862, states he is Absent; in the Remarks he is reported to be in a hospital at Enterprise, Miss.

Company I's Muster Roll for July & August, 1862, shows Pvt. Burkett to be Present. This Roll also states that he was last paid by a person named Theobold up to Feb. 28, 1862.

The next item is not identified as a Muster Roll. It is a List not dated. Pvt. F. M. Burkett appears on a List of Confederate prisoners forwarded to Columbus, Ky., from Corinth, Miss., Oct. 9, 1862. Under Remarks it reads, "Name canceled on list." Also the following is recorded.

Endorsements show:

"Rec'd Near Vicksburg on Board Steamer Dacotah the annexed list of Prisoners of War from Capt. W. S. Swan, Agent for United States, said list containing five hundred and thirty nine in number. October 18, 1862. N. G. Watts, Maj. & Agent for Exchange of Prisoners of War."

"From Vicksburg. Exchanged Nov. 8th, 1862."

Pvt. Francis M. Burkett, Pvt., Co. I, 16th Ark., appears on a List of Prisoners of War captured and paroled by the U. S. forces in the battles of Iuka, Sept. 19; of Corinth on the 3d and 4th, and of Hatchie on the 5th and 6th of October, 1862.

This list was dated Corinth, Miss., on Oct. 13, 1862. It is not stated if he had been paroled.

The final listing states that F. M. Burkett, Pvt., Co. I, 16th Ark. Regt., appears on a Report of killed, wounded and missing, of the 1st Division, Army of the West, in the battle of Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3 to 5, 1862. This report is dated Oct. 13, 1862. Under Remarks: Missing. On Oct. 19, 1862, Pvt. Burkett appears on a list of paroled Confederate prisoners, wounded, and nurses, delivered at Iuka, Miss., to Surgeon J. B. Bond, C. S. Army, on account of his government; captured at the battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN DANIEL BOONE'S COMPANY I,
16th ARKANSAS INFANTRY REGIMENT, ARMY OF CONFEDERATE STATES
(Commanded by Col. David Provence from 30th of June, 1862, when last mustered, to 31 Aug. 1862)

The muster-in roll of this company is dated Nov. 16, 1861 and was for a period of one year.

1. Daniel Boone, Captain, Fayetteville, Commanding
2. W. R. Lawson, 1st Lieutenant, Fayetteville
3. A. C. Wilson, 2nd Lieutenant, Fayetteville
4. M. S. Bradburn, 2nd Lieutenant, Frog Bayou

1. A. J. Sizemore, 1st Sergeant, Fayetteville, promoted 8/1/62
2. E. Dodson, 2nd Sergeant, Fayetteville
3. Alph Johnson, 4th Sergeant, Fayetteville
4. G. W. Sizemore, 5th Sergeant, Fayetteville

1. C. C. Watson, Sergeant, Fayetteville
2. J. B. Keatley, Sergeant, Fayetteville
3. R. B. Logue, Sergeant, Fayetteville
4. J. C. Hankins, Sergeant, Fayetteville

1. E. F. Boone, Private, Fayetteville
2. A. L. Black, Private, Fayetteville (left sick on march in Pope County, April 1, 1862)
3. F. M. Burkett, Private, Fayetteville
4. Elijah Carter, Private, Elm Springs
5. K. C. (Kebble) Cummings, Private, Fayetteville (left sick in Madison County 3/10/62)
6. K. R. (Ross) Cummings, Private, Fayetteville
7. James Dodson, Private, Fayetteville
8. G. W. Drain, Private, Fayetteville (left sick on march March 30, 1862)
9. D. M. Drake, Private, Fayetteville
10. W. Dunaway, Private, Fayetteville (in regimental hospital)
11. A. J. Dunaway, Private, Fayetteville
12. James Duncan, Private, Fayetteville (left sick on Boston Mountains Nov. 7, 1862)
13. William Duncan, Private, Elm Springs (left sick in hospital at Elm Springs, Feb. 16, 1862)
14. J. J. Eubanks, Private, Fayetteville (left sick in Benton County, March 8, 1862)
15. W. H. Fritts, Private, Fayetteville (left sick on march in Franklin County, Nov. 29, 1862)
16. Allen Fritts, Private, Fayetteville (left sick in Johnson, March 8, 1862)
17. H. Homesley, Private, Fayetteville
18. John Hornpon, Private, Fayetteville (left sick in Boston Mountains, March 7, 1862)
19. J. S. King, Private, Fayetteville
20. R. King, Private, Fayetteville
21. J. W. King, Private, Fayetteville
22. Jas. Leadbetter, Private, Fayetteville (left sick on march in Crawford County, Nov. 28, 1862)
23. Wilson Lewis, Private, Fayetteville (left sick in Franklin County, Nov. 28, 1862)
24. William Lewis, Private, Fayetteville (left sick in Franklin County, Nov. 28, 1862)

25. William Logue, Private, Elm Springs (attended in hospital at Van Buren)
26, Lafayette Lucas, Private, Fayetteville
27. Wm. McCuistion, Private, Fayetteville (left in hospital at Elm Springs, Feb. 16, 1862)
28. Elijah Dowell, Private, Fayetteville
29. A. R. Robberds, Private, Fayetteville (on sock furlough since Jan. 6, 1862)
30. M. A. Rogers, Private, Fayetteville
31. Andrew Robins, Private, Fayetteville (left sick in Franklin County, March 28, 1862)
32. Lewis Robins, Private, Fayetteville (left sick in Franklin County, March 28, 1862)
33. H. Ricey, Private, Elm Springs (left sick in Boston Mountains, March 7, 1862)
34. Levi Sharp, Private, Fayetteville
35. James Sharp, Private, Boston Mountains (left sick in Washington County, March 9, 1862)
36. F. T. Shoffner, Private, Fayetteville
37. John Stufflebeam, Private, Elm Springs
38. H. G. Thompson, Private, Fayetteville (left sick on Frog Bayou, March 8, 1862)
39. Arch Thompson, Private, Fayetteville (left sick in Benton County, Nov. 8, 1862)
40. James Thomas, Private, Fayetteville (left sick in hospital at Van Buren, March 23, 1862)
41. L. B. Thomas, Private, Fayetteville (left sick in Johnson, Ark., March 30, 1862)
42. Isham Torry, Private, Elm Springs (left in hospital at Elm Springs, Feb. 6, 1862)
43. John Watson, Private, Fayetteville (left sick on White River March 12, 1862)
44. J. W. Watson, Private, Fayetteville (left sick on Frog Bayou March 23, 1862)
45. Sam Watson, Private, Fayetteville (wounded at Battle of Elkhorn, March 8, 1862)
46. A. F. M. Waits, Private, Fayetteville
47. John Wilson, Private, Fayettoville
48. James Waits, Private, Fayetteville
49. D. Charles, Private, Clarksville

G. F. Brantham, Private, Boston Mountains (discharged July 9, 1862; died July 21, 1862)
Jos. R. Ganett, Private, Fayetteville (died July 16, 1862 at Quitman Hospital)
John King, Private, Elm Springs (died July 16, 1862 at Quitman Hospital)

(Editor's note: No. 5 in the above list, Kebble C. Cummings, was the grandfather of Circuit Judge Maupin Cummings; although left sick in Madison County on March 10, 1862, after the Battle of Pea Ridge, he re-joined Co. I of the 16th Arkansas and was a participant in the Battle of Helena where he lost a hand. No. 6, K. Ross Cummings, was his brother, a great-uncle of Judge Cummings. If you are related to or know relatives of any of these soldiers, please contact the Washington County Historical Society. The story of F. M. Anderson will appear in November FLASHBACK.)

EARLY JONES FAMILIES OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

by Mrs. Marian C. Ledgerwood

To the Editor, FLASHBACK:

I am enclosing a story I have written on early Jones families of Washington County, Arkansas. I hope you will be able to use it in some future issue of FLASHBACK.

This article is based on a great deal of study on my part. When I started to learn about my great-great grandparents (William and Grizzie Jones), I found that some of the family were confusing him with another William Jones who lived north of Cincinnati. One uncle told me he had heard of a "Peg-leg Jones" who was a "mean old devil," who lived down toward Dutch Mills. He didn't realize this man was, in fact, his great-grandfather.

Then a couple of years ago, I learned that there was some confusion by some (not in our family) who thought George and John Jones, who had a store at Sexton (later Summers) were sons of William and Grizzie. I didn't know whose sons they were, but learned they were sons of a Henry B. Jones and Nancy Lyon. (And someone thought our John Jones was the one who married Nancy Jane Gibson in 1858. (Our John didn't marry.)

With these bits of confusion that I knew about, and no telling how many more, it seemed necessary to me to learn all I could about early Joneses, and get them sorted out. So I've compiled information on 3x5 index cards, which I call my "Jones Index," and which I expect to grow as more information is gathered.

I thought a story on the various Jones families prior to the Civil War might help others who are trying to work out a Jones connection in the county. I suppose there are enough post-bellum families to make another story, but that would entail a great deal more time and research.

I feel, by now, that I know each of these persons. As a matter of fact, the only one mentioned in the story whom I ever really knew was my own grandfather, William Ambrose Jones, and, as a little girl, I met some of his brothers and one of his sisters. I have interviewed several of the grandchildren, not mentioned by name in this article, and of course the greatest help has come from my own mother, Mrs. Ella Jones Carter.

Actually, this article is based substantially on records, rather than family tradition. I searched microfilm of census from 1840 through 1880, and I have poured through my near-complete stacks of FLASHBACK for every mention of Jones. It's as nearly accurate as I can make it, and I hope it will be acceptable.

Sincerely, Mrs. Marion C. Ledgerwood
1655 Imperial Crown
Houston, Texas 77043

SOME OF THE JONES BOYS

by Mrs. Marian C. Ledgerwood

"Keeping up with the Joneses" is generally agreed to be something of a challenge genealogically, as well as economically! It seems a formidable task, discouraging from the outset, to trace one's Jones family tree, because of the popularity of the surname. Several distinct families of Jones can be found in any one county, and the given names of William John, James, Mary, and often Thomas are used in every generation of practically every Jones family. It is understandable why a struggling genealogist feels as though entangled in a maze, and some facts and traditions become almost hopelessly snarled. It is because of just such a predicament that this writer decided to rise to the challenge and learn every possible fact about every Jones of Washington County, Arkansas in the 19th century. Census records, marriage records, deeds, cemetery lists, histories, and past issues of FLASHBACK were searched and Jones data were recorded on file cards. At this writing, the file of Joneses of Washington Co. (between 1837 and 1900) contains about 375 cards; there are 29 cards for William Joneses, 24 each for John and James; and 11 for Joneses named Thomas. Of course there are bound to be some duplications--but unless it is obvious that any two were the same man, they are kept separate and cross-indexed until further proof presents itself. This writer would welcome correspondence from anyone interested in Jones connections of the county during the 1800's. An exchange of information might be profitable both ways. Meanwhile, the following article discusses most of the early Jones families who were in the county before the Civil War.

- - - - -

It is surprising to note that there was not even one Jones listed in the Sheriff's Census of 1827 or in the 1830 census of Washington County, Arkansas.

Almost the first Jones found on record in the county was about the only one to whom any stigma or notoriety was attached. In the year of 1839, when the county was twelve years young, there were some murders which shocked the citizens. One of the sensational murders was that of the Wright family on Cane Hill, the night of June 15, 1839. There is more than one account of this murder, the search for the murderers, and the consequent hanging of four men who were accused of the crime. The longest and most voluble (if overly-eloquent in spots) was written by one A. W. Arrington, a minister and lawyer in the county. It would seem that this account is not recognized as the most authentic, and there are several instances in which it does not agree with other accounts. One of these instances is the implication of a young man named Thomas Jones, along with the other four who were arrested and accused of the crime. Arrington carefully describes Thomas Jones as follows: "...of a type of character entirely different. Although scarcely 20 years of age, he was a Hercules at once in size and in courage. He was an industrious blacksmith but unfortunately addicted to intoxication.

With that exception, his fame was irreproachable." Arrington continues with a detailed account of the arrest, trial and hanging of five men, including Thomas Jones. The other accounts fail to mention Jones at all, and agree that there were three men hung on July 29, the fourth captured and hung later. This one illusive reference to Thomas Jones is all we find. If, indeed, there was such a man, and if he was not among those hung for the murder, it could be that Thomas Jones decided some place other than Washington County would be a healthier climate for him. He wasn't among those listed in the 1840 census of the county, the following year.

Actually, the earliest records yet found involve a man (or men) by name of John Jones. There is a deed in Deed Book B, p. 425, dated 1837, wherein John M. Jones sold land to B. H. Smithsen. This land was on Black Oak Road, south of Baldwin. Another early deed is in Book D, p. 285, for John Jones and wife Jincy (Gincy), in which they sold land to Long Davis. This land was south of White River Bridge, east of Springdale. One John Jones served on the jury for the October Term of 1838; and a John Jones served on the jury in Nov. 1841.

There were two Jones families listed in the 1840 census. One was John (with an illegible middle initial) Jones. He was living in Prairie Township, and was between the ages of 40 and 50; his wife was between 30 and 40. Among their six children, there were four sons: one 15-20, two between 5 and 10, one under 5. Also, there were two daughters: one between 10 and 15, the other under 5.

It is probable that he was the same John Jones (born about 1793 in North Carolina) who married Mrs. Elizabeth A. Pettigrew on 8 March, 1849. She would have been his second wife. In the 1850 census, we find this family living in Marrs Hill Township, with four children. This John Jones was listed in 1860 census in Illinois Township of Washington County. By then he was 65, and no wife was listed with him. Only two children were left in his household. His children included:

(1) Bary, born about 1833 in Arkansas. (Berry and Phoebe Jones were members of Friendship Church, east of Springdale, between 1851 and 1859.)

(2) Russell Jones, born about 1836, Arkansas.

(3) Nancy Jones, born about 1840, Arkansas.

(4) George Jones, born about 1841, Arkansas.

- - - - -

The other Jones family of the 1840 census was that of a Martha Jones, a widow with four children, in White River Township. According to that census, she was born between 1790 and 1800. In her household were three young men: one between 10 and 15; one between 15 and 20; and one between 20 and 30. There was a young female between 5 and 10.

The son who was listed in 1840 as between 15 and 20 was, in all probability, John Jones (born in Ark. about 1823) and his wife Winna (born about 1827, Ark.). This John and Weney Jones sold to Martha Jones some land which was less than a mile east of Durham; then Martha Jones deeded adjoining land to John Jones (Book E, p. 252 and p. 407). In 1850 census, John and Winna had two children: Henry, born about 1847; and Rebecca, born about 1849. They were not listed in later census records of Washington County.

There were two marriages in September of 1849 between Joneses and Hannas. They weren't listed in the 1850 census:

Andrew Jones married Polly Hanna Sep. 13, 1849
Martha Jane Jones married David Hanna Sep. 27, 1849

The families of John and Winna Jones and of the David Hannas were found in San Saba County, Texas in 1880 census. Mrs. Martha Jones had apparently remarried to a Williams, and was once more a widow. This census shows that Martha was born in South Carolina in 1800, and her parents and first husband (Jones) were born in South Carolina. Martha Jane (Jones) Hanna was born in Arkansas in 1833.

- - - - -

The family of William Middleton Jones was in Washington Co. by 1843. Middleton had been born about 1805 in North Carolina, and both his parents were born in North Carolina. His wife, Elizabeth, was born about 1815 in Virginia. They had lived in Tennessee before coming to Arkansas, and several of their children were born in Tennessee. They first settled in Elm Springs, where he operated the first flour mill. The 1850 census lists his occupation as a blacksmith, in Clear Creek Township. By 1860 they were living in Cane Hill, and a few years later, they moved to Cincinnati, where they were early members of the Presbyterian church. Elizabeth died before 1880. Middleton died in 1892, age 87. Their children included:

(1) William C. Jones, born about 1828 in Tennessee, married Eliza Ann Thornberry in 1852. He was postmaster at Sylva (later Lincoln) from March to December in 1851, and was succeeded by Martin W. Thornberry. He was also a blacksmith. William C. Jones bought 120 acres of land, a mile north of Cincinnati, from Walter Thornberry and Isabella. They also owned lots 9 and 10 on Main St. in Cincinnati. This William Jones has been confused with William Jones, ancestor of this writer, in several instances. They were near the same age, came to the county within five or six years of one another, and lived only a few miles apart. William and Eliza (Thornberry) Jones seem to have had only two children: Walter W. Jones, born about 1854 in Ark.; Mary A. Jones, born in 1860, Ark.

(20 Richmond (Richard?) Jones was born about 1838 in Tennessee. He was in his father's household in 1850, but in 1860 he was listed with his brother, William. He had a wife, Sarah (age 21) and a baby boy, Porton (?), age 1. No further record has been found on this family.

(3) Mary L. Jones, born about 1843, Ark., was with her parents through the 1870 census. She may be the Mary Jones who married James C. Webb on Aug. 19, 1878.

(4) John Jones, born about 1845, Ark., was listed, unmarried, in his father's household in each census through 1880.

(5) Middleton Jones, born about 1847, Ark., was listed only in 1850.

(6) Martha Eliza Jones, born about 1849, Ark., was listed with her parents through 1860 census. She may be the Martha Jones who married Frank Toll on 8 Feb. 1874.

(7) Nancy Rebecca Jones, born about 1852, married Pleasant West on 4 July 1872.

(8) Sarah Jones, born about 1855, was listed with her parents through 1880.

- - - - -

William ("Billy") Jones brought his young wife and two babies to Washington County from Jackson Co., Alabama about 1846-8. He was a one-legged man. We have yet to learn when and how he lost his right leg. He was born in Alabama on 25 Dec. 1820. (In 1880 census, he stated his father was born in South Carolina, his mother born in Georgia.) William Jones married Grizzie (probably Grizel) Riddle, daughter of Matthan Riddle and Rhoda Cooper. The Riddle family came to Washington County with the Joneses, and they were all living in Illinois Township, west of Summers (practically on the border of Indian Territory) in 1850. In 1850, William Jones bought land on the south side of Sugar Hill, south and west of Lincoln. They, and several of their family, are buried in White Rock cemetery, between Sugar Hill and Dutch Mills. Grizzie (Riddle) Jones died July 26, 1877. Old Billy married (2) a widow Payne, whose husband, a Confederate soldier, had been killed in the Civil War. Billy Jones' sympathies were with the North for which side his sons had fought. Apparently the two elderly people refought the Civil War, although the main affray had been ended some twelve years earlier. They soon separated. Billy Jones died on 31 Jan. 1886, age 66; a grandson says snow was hub-deep on the wagons the day he was buried.

Eleven children were born to William and Grizzie Jones, and most of them remained in Washington Co. and raised their families there, contributing their share toward the burgeoning population of the county.

(1) Charles Matthew Jones was born 1 April 1842 in Jacson Co., Ala. A great deal may be learned about him by studying his Civil War Pension Application. He was 5'9", had fair complexion and red hair (several of his descendants inherited his red hair). He fought on the side of the North in Co. B, 1st Ark. Cav. Vol., and carried his fiddle throughout his three years of military travels. When he was over around the town of Durham, he met a beautiful young 16-year-old, Esther

Clark, daughter of Ambrose Clark and Salina Hash. They were married on 4 May, 1865 by Rev. Riley Jones, and Matt was discharged from the service on 23 Aug. 1865. They lived the rest of their lives in the vicinity of Durham and Elkins, and had a family of eight children. Matt Jones died on 10 Dec. 1922; he and his wife and four of their children are buried in McCord Cemetery, near Elkins. Their children included: (a) Benjamin Franklin Jones, b. 22 June 1866, died after age 70, never married, (b) William Ambrose Jones, born 24 Aug. 1869, died 30 Sept. 1942, married Edith Jane Shumate, raised 5 children in Washington County; (c) Silas Matthew Jones, b. 6 Oct. 1871 married Nancy Lucinda Shumate, moved to Okla.; (d) Anna Jones, b. 6 Nov. 1874, married P. B. "Kern" White; (e) Edgar Jones, b. 22 May 1879 married Stella Price, lived near Elkins and raised several children, some of whom are still living in that vicinity; (f) Oscar W. ("Keat") Jones, born 24 Aug. 1881, died 1901 unmarried; (g) Gertrude Jones, b. 14 Oct. 1889 married (1) Floyd Wilson; living in California.

(2) John Jones, born about 1846, was killed during the Civil War. It is reported that he was buried in the National Cemetery at Fayetteville.

(3) James Felix Jones, born 12 March 1847, married Margaret E. Rainwater. He was a charter member of the Dutch Mills Masonic Lodge No. 539, charter 15 Nov. 1898. Felix died 23 Mar. 1910; he and his family are buried in Bethesda Cemetery, near Lincoln. Among his children were: (a) W. C. Jones, b. 1876, d. 1958, wife Maude D.; (b) John Jones, b. 1872, d. 1903; (c) Kate Jones married (1) Johnson; (2) Jarvis Sea; (d) Maud; (e) Dick.

(4) Eliza Jane Jones, b. 17 July 1849, married George Weber in 1868 and they had five children. She died 24 May 1891. She and some of her family are buried near her parents in the White Rock Cemetery.

(5) Martha Jones, born 11 March 1853, died 11 May 1857, buried at White Rock Cemetery. It is thought that hers might have been the first grave of that cemetery.

(6) Thomas J. Jones was born in 1855. On 6 April 1873, he married his first wife, the mother of his children. She was Miriam Reed, who is buried at Liberty Hill Cemetery (1856-1925). He married (2) Mattie Flynn. Tom died about 1948, age 91. He is buried at Evansville. He also had red-headed children, and they included: (a) Edward S. Jones (1876-1937) who, with wife Nola M., is buried at Liberty Hill Cemetery; (b) Willie Jones; (c) Jimmy Jones; (d) Luther Jones (1888-1966); (e) Altha Jones; (f) Minnie Jones; (g) Pearl Jones.

(7) Rachel Adaline Jones, born about 1858, married Holmes L. Fallin, son of Robert Redman Fallin and Nancy Cabe. They moved to a farm near Springfield, Missouri, and raised a family of six children.

(8) Virginia (Jennie) Jones married a Padgett. (This may be the marriage of Mary Joans and George Padgett of 16 Feb. 1871 in Washington Co. records.) They had two children. Her second husband was a Grimsley, by whom she had three children.

(10) Johanna Elizabeth Jones, born about 1864 in Ark., whose name was found in census records with her father. This may be the one whom the family always knew as "Babe" Jones, who married an Armstrong. She had one child, and both died.

(11) William H. Jones, born 30 May 1866, died 30 Mar. 1886, buried at White Rock Cemetery.

- - - - -

One of the more interesting and illustrious Joneses didn't live in Washington County, but some of his children did, and he lived so near the county line (about five miles over in Indian Territory), that we cannot pass up the opportunity to tell a bit about him. This was the Rev. Evan Jones, who was born 14 May 1788 in Wales. He married Elizabeth Lanigan in Wales, and they came to America, arriving in Philadelphia in 1821. He became a Baptist minister a month later at Valley Town, North Carolina. His first wife died in 1831, and he married Pauline Cunningham. Evan Jones became a missionary to the Indians, and joined with Rev. Jesse Bushyhead leading a contingent of the Cherokee Indians in the "Trail of Tears" removal to the west. They reached what is now Westville, Okla. in Feb. 1839. He established the Baptist Mission four miles northwest of Westville. Evan Jones died on 18 August 1872 (he and his second wife are buried at Tahlequah, Oklahoma), and his work was carried on by a son, John Buttrick Jones.

In the 1850 census of Washington Co., we find Hannah Jones, born 1822 in Pa., who was a daughter of Rev. Evan Jones and his first wife, Elizabeth Lanigan. Hannah was, for a time, the principal of the Mount Comfort Female Seminary, near Fayetteville. In 1850, she and two younger half-sisters, Mary (born 1835, N. C.) and Pauline (born 1833, N. C.) were living in Prairie Township in the household of David Cunningham (age 76, born N. C.), who was without a doubt related to Pauline (Cunningham) Jones, the second wife of Evan Jones.

A daughter of Rev. Evan Jones became the second wife of Rev. Benjamin H. Pierson. She died 25 Sept. 1876.

- - - - -

Another well-known Jones of the county was the Rev. Clabourn Jones, minister of the Missionary Baptist Church at least 40 years. We know a bit more about some of this man's family, because a biography of his son, William N. Jones, is included in the Biographical Appendix (Madison Co.) of Goodspeed's HISTORY OF ARKANSAS (1889). Claibourn Jones was born about 1822 in Hawkins Co., Tennessee and married Jane (Jennie) Tallent in that state before coming to Arkansas about 1849 or 1850. They lived in Washington Co. a few years, then moved to Crawford Co., where he was a preacher

in the Van Buren vicinity. After several years, he and his family returned to Washington Co. and lived at Durham. His children are listed in the biography of William Newton Jones in Goodspeed history; some of them may be found in the 1850 census of Washington County, and the 1860 census of Crawford County. Otherwise, nothing is known about any of them, other than Newton.

(1) William Newton ("Newt") Jones, born 7 April 1851, Washington Co., married Matilda (Lewis) Jones, daughter of George W. Lewis, on 26 Aug. 1872. Matilda had been married to William's cousin for one month before she was widowed at age of 17, some seven months before her second marriage. In 1889, Newt Jones was a merchant at Delaney, in Madison Co., but they later moved to Fayetteville, where he operated a drug store on the east side of the Square and lived on South School Avenue, the first house south of Center Street. Their children, according to Goodspeed in 1889, included: Eddie T. Jones, born 1875; Nora D. Jones, born 1879; Minnie Jones; Maudie Jones; Lonnie Jones.

Other children of Clabourn and Jennie (Tallent) Jones: (2) Charlotte ("Lottie") Jones, born 1847, Tenn.; (3) Enoch Jones, born 1849, Tenn.; (4) Franklin B. Jones, born 1853, Ark.; (5) John R. Jones, born 1858; (6) Malissa Jones; (7) Lee Jones; (8) Martha F. ("Fannie") Jones, born 1855; (9) Clabourn Jones, Jr., born 1859; (10) James Larkin Jones; (11) Phoebe Jones.

- - - - -

Two other Jones families appear in Mountain Township of Washington County in the 1850 census, living very near Clabourn Jones, whose children had similar names; and they all seem to have come from Tennessee about the same time (1849-50). Perhaps they were brothers of Clabourn. They don't appear in later census, so probably left the county before 1860. They were:

Barnabas Jones, born about 1820, Tenn., with wife Indiana, and children: Matilda 8, Tenn.; Anderson 6, Tenn.; Samuel, 4, Tenn.; and Miller 2, Tenn.

Enoch Jones, born about 1827, Tenn.; with wife Nancy (born about 1830, Tenn.) and children: Larkin, born 1847, Tenn.; Clabourn, born 1850, Ark. In May 1853, Enoch Jones was brought before the grand jury, charged with assault and battery. (No further records.)

- - - - -

James Franklin Jones, born in 1816, Tenn. (parents also born in Tenn.) was also in Mountain Township, next to Enoch Jones and Clabourn Jones in the 1850 census, having come from Tennessee only shortly before 1850. So, it is presumed he may have been a brother or relative of the others, and came to Arkansas with them. However, he differed from them in that he remained in Mountain Township of Washington County until his death in 1888. His wife, Louisa, was born 1818 in Tenn. (parents born in Tenn.). James F.

Jones and Louisa, "wife of Franklin Jones," who also died in 1888 are buried in the Howell Cemetery, two miles south of Moffitt. Their children, just one short of a dozen, included:

(1) Marena Jones, born about 1836 in Tenn. She was married on 1 Jan. 1854 to Abraham Jones (born about 1825, Tenn.) by Dedmond Mallicoat, J.P. Abraham Jones may have been a relative. They were living next to her faher in 1860 census, and in 1880 their son, Charles (age 19) was listed as a grandson in the household of her father, Franklin Jones. Children in their household in 1860 included: Mary 12, Tenn. (Abraham's daughter by an earlier marriage?); Wilburn 3, Ark.; Charles 3 mos., Ark.

(2) John Wiley Jones, born in 1838, Tenn., was a Confederate soldier in the Civil War. He was married on 17 Dec. 1876 to Harriet Malicoat, who was twenty years his junior. In the 1880 census, they had twin daughters, Ida and Ada, age one year. He died in 1906. He and his wife, Harriet Melissa (1858-1934) are also buried in Howell Cemetery.

(3) Sarah Jones, born about 1840, Tenn.

(4) Emmerson Jones, born about 1841, Tenn. Served in Civil War as a Private, Co. C., First Ark. Cavalry (Union).

(5) Hila Jane Jones, born about 1843, Tenn. This may be the Hiley Jones who married Arthur Carney in 1866, Washington County, Ark.

(6) David Jones, born about 1846, Tenn. In 1880 census, in the household of his father, he was age 30, with a wife Mildred, age 26.

(7) Haynes Jones, born about 1848, Tenn., not listed after 1850.

(8) Abraham Jones, born about 1850, Arkansas.

(9) Clementine Jones, born about 1852, Ark., was still in the household of her father, at age 28, in 1880.

(10) James W. Jones, born about 1856, Ark., was listed as age 21 in his father's household in 1880 census.

(11) Martha Jones, born about 1858, Arkansas.

- - - - -

In 1850, there was a James Jones, occupation tanner, age 24, living in the home of Seth Mills in White River Township. He is probably the James A. Jones who married Lavina Dickerson on 20 Nov. 1851, since the Dickersons lived near the Mills. The next record we find on them was in the 1880 census, in which James A. Jones was listed as 55, born Tenn. (both parents born in Tenn.) and Lavina was 47, born in Ohio (both parents born Ohio). The children listed with them in 1880 included: William A. Jones,

born about 1858, Ark.; James W. Jones, born about 1863, Ark.; Thomas B. Jones, born about 1866, Ark.; Mollie Jones, born about 1869, Ark.; Sherman C. Jones, born about 1871, Ark.

- - - - -

Henry B. Jones turned up in the county after the 1850 census was taken, and married Nancy Lyon on 17 Aug. 1851, by Jonathan Newman, J.P. He had been born in Kentucky about 1830. On 29 Aug. 1853, Henry B. Jones sold land in Graves County, Kentucky to Joel C. Smith. In 1860, Henry B. Jones' family was listed in Illinois Township in the household of George Lyons (probably Nancy's father). Later, Henry B. and Nancy Jones sold 80 acres of land west of Rhea's Mill to W. H. Rhea. Nancy was a widow, living in Cane Hill Township, in 1880. Their four children were:

(1) Mary Jones, born about 1852, Ark.

(2) Bennet Jones, born about 1856, Ark.

(3) George W. Jones, born about 1858, Ark., had a store at Sexton (later Summers), and was postmaster there from 1897 to 1902. "A Business Directory of 1900" for Washington Co. lists, in Sexton, G. W. Jones, gen'l store and postmaster.

(4) John R. Jones, born in 1860, was associated with his brother in the store at Sexton, where he was postmaster in 1891. "A Business Directory of 1900" lists in Dutch Mills: J. R. Jones & Co., Gen'l Store.

- - - - -

Mrs. Malissa Jones was living only two doors away from Henry B. Jones, in Illinois Township, in 1860. Perhaps she was a recent widow, Her family had evidently come to Arkansas between 1852 and 1854. She was born about 1829 in Tenn. It is not known what happened to her and her family after 1860. Her children, in that census, were: John 8, Tenn.; Jane 6, Ark.; William 5, Ark.; Martha 1, Ark. Also in her household was a Jane Merriman (?) 14, Tenn.

- - - - -

Thomas Jones, born about 1811 in Tenn., came to Arkansas from Tennessee with his family about 1852, and settled in Mountain Township, not far from James F. Jones' family. Two of Thomas' sons, James and Alford, were listed in the 1860 census as Wagon Makers. Thomas and his wife, Elizabeth (born about 1811, Tenn.) seem to have had an even dozen children, nine of them having been born in Tennessee, before they migrated to Arkansas:

(1) Alford Jones, born about 1836, Tenn.; was living with his parents in 1860, occupation, Wagonmaker.

(2) James Jones, born about 1838, Tenn., was living next door to his father in 1860, with his wife Mary (born about 1841, Ark.) His occupation was Wagonmaker. There is a marriage record for James Jones and Mary A. Eaton, 3 June 1860 in Washington Co., by Rev. W. A. Hulse. In 1860, James and Mary had four

children: John A., born in 1863; Willie A., born 1867; James R., born 1872; Douglas, born 1876.

(3) Minerva Jones, born about 1841, Tenn., was in her father's household through 1880 census.

(4) Jess Jones, born about 1843, Tenn., shown with his father through 1880.

(5) Sarah Jones, born about 1844, Tenn.

(6) Lucinda Jones, born about 1845, Tenn.

(7) Louisa Jones, born about 1849, Tenn.

(8) Rosana Jones, born about 1850, Tenn., in her father's home through 1880.

(9) Thomas Jones, born about 1851, Tenn.

(10) Dulcema Jones, born about 1852, Ark.

(11) William Jones, born about 1856, Ark. married Florence Grisham 21 Aug. 1879. He and Florence (age 17) were in his father's household in 1880.

(12) John Allen Jones, born about 1857, Ark.

- - - - -

The name of Rev. Riley Jones, a Missionary Baptist Minister, is found on many marriage records during the 1850's and 1860's. These marriages begin to show up about 1856. He was not listed in the 1850 census, and probably he and his family didn't move to Arkansas from Tennessee until about 1852 or 1853. One of his grandsons told that the Jones came to Arkansas by way of St. Louis, where they ferried the Mississippi River, then cut a road, looking for fire and water, eventually landing in Arkansas.

Rev. Riley Jones may have been a brother of Rev. Clabourn Jones. No record says as much, but one account states that a son of Rev. Riley Jones was a cousin to a son of Clabourn. Both were Missionary Baptist ministers, but Riley was seventeen years older than Clabourn.

Rev. Riley Jones was born about 1805 in Tenn. In 1880 census, he stated his father was born in Virginia, his mother born in Tennessee. They settled on the Middle Fork of White River, near the community known as Carter (later Hicks). He was minister of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church until his death in 1889, at the age of 84. His wife, Nancy, born 1805, died in 1883. They and several of their children are buried in Mt. Zion cemetery, near Hicks. Though most of their children were born in Tennessee, they settled and raised their families in Washington County, so that there are a good many who can proudly trace their ancestry through this couple. According to various accounts and the records, their children included:

(1) Sarah Jones, born Tenn. about 1827, married Pleasant Parker (born West Va. 1824), who moved to Arkansas from Tenn. about 1851. They lived on Parker Branch of the Middle Fork, and had several children. (One son, Alexander, has his biography in Goodspeed's HISTORY OF ARKANSAS, 1889). Several of the Parkers are buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery.

(2) Eliza T. Jones, born 1830, died 1861, buried in Mt. Zion cemetery.

(3) Absalom Jones, born 1835, died 1862 during the Civil War, buried at Mt. Zion Cemetery.

(4) Hala Minerva Jones, born 22 Feb. 1840, married Dr. John C. Carter who had a store, post office and physician's office at the community called Carter's Store. They had several children. She died 7 Dec. 1917, and she and her husband are buried at Mt. Zion Cemetery.

(5) Elizabeth (Betty) Jones, born 1842, Tenn., died 1913; married William A. Jett. Several children. They are buried at Mt. Zion Cemetery.

(6) Emaline Jones (1844-1915) married Ephraim P. Ramey (1849-1924). They lived and raised their family on Parker Branch. They are buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery.

(7) James Cornelius (Neill) Jones, born about 1851, Tenn., married Matilda Lewis, daughter of George W. Lewis on 24 Dec. 1871. Matilda was born 29 Aug. 1854, so was a little over 17 years old when she married. On 24 Jan. 1872, exactly one month from the wedding date, Neill was killed with a pitchfork on his father's farm. A few months later, his young widow married his cousin, William Newton Jones, son of Rev. Clabourn Jones.

(8) David ("Dave") Jones was born about 1853 in Ark. I've heard references to "Uncle Dave," but have no record on him, other than census.

(9) William Jones, born about 1855, Ark., in his father's household 1870.

(10) Peggy Jones.

(11) Lavina Jones married A. V. Hicks.

- - - - -

Six more families, who were listed in the 1860 census of Washington County, will be mentioned here, though nothing is known about them except what is revealed in that census. None of them appeared in subsequent census records.

James Jones, born about 1830 in Tenn., was listed in White River Township in 1860, with his wife Laura (born about 1835, Ill.) and five children, all born in Ark.: Elizabeth 7; Ellen 6;

William 4; Rachel 3; and Jane 2 months.

Jeremiah (?) Jones, born about 1817 in North Carolina, was living in Brush Creek Township, having apparently come to Arkansas from Georgia in 1857. With him was his wife, Jane, born about 1819 in North Carolina, and eight children, all born in Georgia. This record is extremely dim and difficult to decipher, so cannot vouch for accuracy of names or ages of children: James 18; Elizabeth 15; B ? (male) 13; Ann ? 8; P ? (male) 7; Louisa 5; Phoebe 3; ? (male) 11.

In the city of Fayetteville, there were two families of Jones in 1860. One was Joseph Jones, born about 1802 in Kentucky, occupation listed as a farmer. His wife was Mary (born about 1809, Va.). There was a son, Augustus, 25, born in Ark., whose occupation was Merchant; Henry 23, farmer; Nancy 18; William 17; and John 10.

The other Jones in the city of Fayetteville was Daniel Jones, born about 1835 in Illinois, with his wife Elizabeth, age 18, born N. Car., and no children. Daniel's occupation was a miller.

Plesant (?) Jones came to Arkansas from Missouri after 1854. He was living in White River Township in 1860. He was born about 1825 in Tenn.; his wife, Eliza, was born about 1831 in Tenn.; children were: J___ (male) 12, Tenn.; John 10, Tenn.; David 8, Missouri; William 6, Missouri.

Thomas Jones, born about 1829 in Tenn., appears to have come to Arkansas in 1859 or 1860 from Tennessee, with his wife Jane (born about 1836, Tenn.). They were in Prairie Township in 1860 with children: Sarah 5, Tenn.; Susan 3, Tenn.; Nathan 1, Tenn.

John Jones married Nancy Jane Gibson 25 March 1858 by Rev. S. W. Blackburn. They went to Missouri before 1860, but returned to Washington County by 1864. The 1870 census shows he was born about 1822 in Tennessee, and lists his occupation as teacher and wood sawyer. Their children in 1870: Jack 9, Mo.; M. (fem) 6, Ark.; C. (male) 5, Ark.; L. (fem) 1, Ark.

Two marriages in Washington County before the Civil War, not otherwise mentioned in this article, were:

Eliza J. Jones married Thomas C. Stone 6 Nov. 1853 by Calvin Baker, J.P.
Nancy Jane Jones married John W. West 23 Jan. 1861 by Rev. C. Baker

We have herein listed twenty-one families (and several individuals) of Jones in the thirty-odd years of the county's history before the Civil War. About 170 Joneses have been mentioned by name. While other Jones families continued to come into the county, some families moved on to "greener pastures." About half of these families remained in the county, doing their part to swell the Jones population, many of them being quite influential in the county's history.

COMPANY E, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN LAFAYETTE BOONE
OF THE
ARKANSAS CAVALRY REGIMENT COMMANDED BY COL. DEROSNEY CARROLL

(Editor's note: In the last paragraph on Page 27 of the May 1970 issue of FLASHBACK, is the following statement: "The roster of the company has been lost but it is recorded as a full company." A few days after the WCHS quarterly had been mailed we received a telephone call from a long-time friend, Mrs. E. M. Murphy, and during the conversation she said: "I have a few pages from my grandfather's notebook in which Company E's roster is complete."

(Before her marriage Mrs. Murphy was Leta Taylor, the daughter of John W. Taylor, whose parents were Aaron Smith Taylor and Sarah Ann Maberry; her mother was Aldah Crawford, whose parents were Stanford Riley Crawford and Malinda Edmiston. Mr. S. R. Crawford was a member of Company E, organized by Capt. T. J. Kelly.

(On one page of the booklet are the following notes: Stanford R. Crawford, April 21, 1862, at Searcy, White Co., Ark. Capt. Boone's Co. W. H. Brooks Battn. S. R. Crawford, May-1862. S. R. Crawford-Rebecca Malinda Crawford.

(We appreciate Mrs. Murphy's help in preserving the history of Washington County. If you should know any of the relatives of members of Company E in the following roster, write us. -- TCF)

Roster of Company E, Arkansas Cavalry Regiment

1. Capt. Lafayette Boone
2. S. H. Smithson, Lt.
3. L. P. Boavert, Lt.
4. John O. Parks, Lt.

Sergeants

1. J. P. Roark
2. W. L. Roberts
3. L. B. Hensley
4. Wiley Anderson
5. Harvy Anderson

Corporals

1. W. R. Smith
2. J. R. Gills
3. L. E. Jones
4. B. F. Gibbs

Musician: L. W. Jones

Privates

1. L. L. Barnard
2. L. K. P. Black
3. L. Brandenburgh
4. E. R. Byler
5. L. T. Carney
6. A. Cavin
7. L. I. Crawford
8. S. R. Crawford
9. N. A. Chenowth
10. John Chenowth
11. A. S. Coffee
12. J. T. Crump
13. N. B. Crump
14. M. A. Divin (?)
15. John Edens
16. N. L. Edmiston

17. S. M. Edmiston
18. S. W. Edmiston
19. John C. Fletcher
20. A. A. Gibbs
21. F. M. Godard
22. W. M. Graham
23. W. L. Holcomb
24. D. W. C. Howell
25. John Jefferson
26. J. T. Jones
27. James LaMarr
28. John Lawson
29. Sam Lawson
30. Charles Lucas
31. Abe Maberry
32. W. E. Mashburn
33. T. J. McCurdy
34. John McDonald
35. Randolph McGarrah
36. Cornelius Melone
37. H. H. Mullens
38. J. C. Parks
39. C. N. Perkins
40. I. D. Pettigrew
41. R. B. Polk
42. J. R. Pollard
43. L. T. Rieff
44. T. J. Robinson
45. J. H. Sanders
46. R. W. Sawyers
47. A. J. Scribner
48. W. Scribner
49. R. F. Shields
50. J. W. Smith
51. J. A. Smithson
52. B. H. Snead
53. Bunk Sublet
54. T. H. D. Tanksley
55. J. C. Taylor
56. Thos. Taylor
57. Thos. Templeton
58. John Wagnon
59. Wm. Whorton
60. A. L. Williams
61. W. A. Williams

- w c h s -

From The FAYETTEVILLE SENTINEL circa 1890

Rev. D. C. Mason died at St. Paul last Friday and his remains were brought down to Harris Saturday and taken from there to his old home for interment. He had gone to St. Paul to hold a meeting, preached Saturday night the 13th, was taken down with pneumonia and died the following Friday. Rev. D. C. Mason was a gallant Confederate soldier during the war but just as valiant a soldier of the Cross, since peace was declared. The old soldiers who served with him and the people who knew him as a citizen had the greatest confidence in him as an upright, honorable and faithful, consistent Christian.

- w c h s -

From The SPRINGDALE NEWS circa 1890

Last Sunday afternoon as Alfred Farr, a 15 year old boy whose parents live a short distance northwest of Springdale, was riding his horse out of town at a rapid gait it fell with him on Price street just west of the residence of Jno. B. Henson, injuring him fatally. He was picked up and carried into the home of Mr. Cox nearby and medical aid immediately sent for, but nothing beneficial could be done and he died Monday evening about 5 o'clock, being unconscious all the time. The hurt was in the neck which was thought to have been broken.

- w c h s -

THE TEBBETTS FAMILY HISTORY

by Marian Tebbetts Banes

(Editor's note: This installment includes Chapters 15, 16, and 17. Subjects include Politics, Travel, Slaves, Education and Christmas, with reference to the local area and pioneer residents during the late 1850s. -- TCF)

Chapter 15

In all American history no period is more replete with startling political features than the 1850 decade. The new land the slaveholding states had so much desired from Mexico was all, excepting the northern part of California, below the Missouri compromise line, but that gave the inhabitants self-determining power on the slavery question, and the south had lost California. Congress had killed the Wilmot Proviso, but, as Webster said, "it kept coming to life," and the angry discussions over it in Congress and the newspaper comments kept the slavery question constantly before the people.

Then came the Kansas-Nebraska bill--both sections claiming territorial and state rights, and both being above the Compromise Line, slavery was prohibited. Something had to be done and, like a flash of lightning from the blue, it was done by Stephen A. Douglas, then Chairman of Committee on Territories, who introduced a bill in Congress to abrogate the Missouri Compromise, claiming that each state should have the privilege of deciding the slavery question for itself. The bill passing, Kansas came into the Union free to vote for or against slavery.

Then began that unique immigration rush into the state, both north and south being so anxious to gain votes that immigration expenses were paid for any one taking up residence in the state, many claiming citizenship who were not citizens. The trouble that ensued--civil war in Kansas--is history.

Because of proximity, northwest Arkansas suffered to a certain extent. It was no unusual thing to see a Kansas family rush into Fayetteville, wild-eyed and frightened because of danger and excitement, and there were reports of terrible things taking place.

Northwest Arkansas was not in the plantation belt, most of the slaves owned being house servants, or just plain farm hands, and when they became too numerous, the "nigger trader" took the surplus off south and sold them. Nothing was more abhorrent to the average negro than the "nigger trader" and the patrolers--usually pronounced "patterrollers." "Run, nigger, run, the patterrollers catch you!"

There were times when the patrolers were more vigilant than others--when no negro dared go on the street at night without a pass from his master. Mother writes to Father once when he is in Little Rock, "The patrolers gave me a fright last night by stopping

before my window and letting their light shine in. I could not keep the blinds shut because the wind was blowing so hard. They are worse than ever they were. Harris ran from them one night and they are after him in particular. I don't think it right that the whole town should be disturbed because Reagan's negroes ran off. He found his negroes in Ft. Smith and it gave him a spite at all the negroes in town."

One morning Father and Mother were awakened by an unusual noise in the room and Father, springing to his feet, found a big, fine-looking, yellow negro crouching on the floor, sobbing and moaning. In answer to Father's question, "What are you doing here?" the man replied: "'Skuse me, Mars Jone. Betty, she tuck me in kaze she seed how troubled I is. Please, Mars Jone, don't 'buse Betty. She mort scared to death for lettin' me in. O, Mars Jone, please sir, for the Lahd's sake, buy me. De nigger trader is gwine off dis mawnin', and Mars B. sez he's so po' dat he kain't keep me no longer, an' he's gwine to sen' me 'long wid de gang. But if I kin get some one to buy me, I needen to go. Mars K. wants me but he ain't go 'nuff money ter buy me, but you! Betty say you got bags full, and Mars Jone, please, please buy me."

Betty had unfortunately caught sight of the little canvas bags, the contents of which awaited safe delivery to different persons in the east for whom Father collected.

On Father's saying, "I don't need another man. What would I do with you?" the poor fellow fell on the floor again, sobbing and moaning. Crawling to the other side of the bed, he said: "Miss Mat, you please tell Mars Jone ter buy me. I don't wanter leave Mandy and de baby, Miss Mat." Then in a moment of despair, he raised his head, his arms stretched upward and cried, "Gawd, you great big white Gawd up in Heaven, please, please tell Miss Mat ter tell Mars Jone ter buy me."

A little girl in her nightgown, standing at the door of an adjoining room wondered why her father got out of bed and, putting on his clothes, said to the man, "Come on. We will see what we can do."

Father did not buy the man but somehow it became possible for "Mars K." to become his master. Nor was Betty "'bused" but she got a very sharp reprimand for letting the man into the house.

Generally speaking, the negroes about Fayetteville were humanely treated. Occasionally, unheard of stories trickled in, and once a big, strong negro woman died, very suddenly, and was just as suddenly buried. A stick of stove wood was mixed up with that story somehow, but the stick was never prosecuted and no doubt served its mission in helping to cook the next family dinner.

At one time a negro woman named Hannah was being tried for murder. Mother sent Hale, quite a big boy then, to the courthouse with a message for his father. On his return she asked, "What was your father doing?"

Hale answered, "Oh, nothing, but just courting Hannah."

The office of bank attorney was an elective one and Father was re-elected at each session of the Legislature for nine years until the bank matter was finally closed. That took him to Little Rock at each session and Mother continued to write the numerous letters, giving the home and town news.

In spite of its fine situation in the uplands, with no contaminating air from other towns, there seemed to be a great deal of sickness. At times a disease called "winter fever" being especially dreaded. Mother writes in April, 1858: "There has been a great deal of sickness in town--many cases like Mrs. Wilson's congestion of the brain, though no fatal cases except Eliza B. She died an hour after the doctor saw her. There have been many attacked in the country which is nothing more than winter fever located in the brain. Our little family are well now though last week I thought we would all be sick and on first complaint I sent for the doctor and made all hands, servants and all, walk up and take a dose of pills. Hale was taken suddenly with sore throat, but I gave him an emetic and he is well."

Later she writes: "Marian was very sick, threatened with brain fever and winter fever... I wanted to send for you but the doctor said wait one day and the next day she was better. I lay on the bed three nights listening to her beg me to ease her head. She was delirious. The fourth night, Mary sat up with her."

By this time, Hale and I were well established in school, Hale in the College primary, and I at Mr. Van Horn's school; and both were having music lessons from Miss Corwin, Mr. Van Horn's very accomplished teacher, and were advancing favorably in the first lessons in "Peters' Pianoforte Instruction" as we both practiced at the school under Miss Corwin's special supervision.

One day, the school being just across the street, I ran home for some reason at recess and was arrested by seeing some men on the back porch doing something unusual. What was it? What were they doing? Mother could have whipped me, she was so disappointed, for she had wanted to get the piano (for it was a spandy, spanking, new, big piano, straight from Philadelphia) set up in the parlor before we children came home from school.

What a time we children had with it. Especially myself. At the back of my instruction book were several songs. One of them, "Meet me by moonlight alone," was set to a very simple accompaniment, major tonic with its dominant and sub-dominant. I sang the song in my little piping voice, but the accompaniment was my "concert piece." At school I had not been permitted to use the pedal but this was my piano and my pedals. I played the chords very slowly and orderly, then very soft and slow, quicker and staccato --every possible degree of force and time, until finally, fortissimo agitato, standing up to get my foot firmly on the loud pedal and the entire weight of my body on the keyboard. It is wonderful how I manipulated those three chords, while the negroes in the back porch stood in open-mouthed astonishment, and Father and Mother wondered if, indeed, they had produced a prodigy.

Chapter 16

Travel was so tedious and slow that one did not often take long trips, especially when the river was low and one had to choose the northern route--that is, go overland to Jefferson City and then take boat to reach St. Louis and an outlet to the world at large.

But Father had taken his family on the Kentucky trip and then Mother insisted that he should visit his childhood home in New England. Father's mother had died when he was a little fellow, and his father a few years after he had left home, but he had brothers and sisters, all older than himself.

Among the lot were two widowed sisters with families. From these two families he brought home with him a niece and nephew. To show something of the tedium of travel at that time, part of a letter that drifted back to Father in a package of letters sent him after a death in the family, from the niece, is given. They had left Boston, a crowd of relatives following them to Albany, New York from which place they started on the long trip to Arkansas. She writes:

"We arrived at Cleveland the evening of the day we left you and stopped all night. The next day evening, got into Indianapolis (a beautiful city) where we rested and refreshed ourselves another night. Next morning started for St. Louis, but it being the second day that the train had run through to St. Louis on that road, the connection was not completed and we were obliged to stay all night in the city of Vincennes (the ugliest little city in all Hoosierdom; looks more like an Irish pig pen than anything else.) When we started out the next day we did so with a hearty good riddance.

"At about three o'clock next day got into Illinoistown, took a ferry boat and crossed the Mississippi River and found ourselves in St. Louis where we stayed two days; stopped at the "Planter's House," the first in the city...

"Saturday afternoon we took the steamboat Winona and went up the beautiful 'Father of Waters' and out into the muddy waters of the Missouri. The scenery up the Mississippi was beautiful, and a heavy thunderstorm arising at the time, the beauty of the prospect was much enhanced...

"The boat reached Jefferson City at noon on Monday, where we stayed until 2:00 P. M. next day, waiting for the coach...

"'Stagecoach for Warsaw and those who wish to go to Sulphur Springs' and off we went--rode all day and till next day (no sleep) ...The last week we traveled from Tuesday until Saturday, day and night (with the exception of Friday night), over rough roads and in the worst conveyances."

From Albany, New York to Fayetteville, Arkansas took the better part of two weeks, but they received a warm welcome when they reached there.

About that time, quoting from a letter from Mother, she says "I received your letter from Little Rock in due time, that is in seven days." And again, "Col. R. got here yesterday from New York--only nine days. He had to hurry home."

But on October 10, 1858, she writes, "We had quite a rejoicing when the overland stage came in last Tuesday night. Any quantity of powder was on hand. It had six passengers."

Yes, the famous old "coach and six" had left St. Louis, and was on its first perilous trip to San Francisco. It passed right by our place, six horses in full gallop and coach horn blowing triumphantly, to be met by six men ready with six fresh horses to supplement the jaded six that had just come. Also, there was a smoking hot dinner for the six passengers and driver at the Burnside Hotel.

The big "Overland Stables," accommodating eighteen horses, were built at Fayetteville, and Mr. Charlie Butterfield who, with his father, owned the enterprise, brought his wife and sister and made a home there until the advent of the Civil War. The ladies of the family, fresh from eastern fashions, especially with sure enough up-to-date riding habits with close-fitting hats sporting plumes, were a matter of much interest. The ordinary riding outfit of the Ozark woman was a single long skirt to protect the garments beneath. My friend, Mary Graham, and I had many a ride on the arms of an old colonial sofa that sat on the back porch with feathers from the rooster's tail for an improvised hat and Mother's gingham work-apron doing duty for riding habit. The only question to jar being which should impersonate Miss Butterfield.

The coming of the "Overland" was a general stimulus--quicker and more regular mail, more rapid travel, and more direct and general communication with the world at large, and the outside world was of wonderful interest then. The St. Louis Republican that came regularly was full of the bitter discussions going on in Congress and the continual threat of some of the southern states to secede from the Union. But Arkansas was going slow, holding her breath, as it were, and social life went on about the same.

Those were the days when ladies made social visits and on stated occasions, formal calls, for which they put on their best clothes and went from house to house leaving a visiting card. It was the custom on such occasions for the hostess to serve refreshments to such callers--wine and cake, or fruit, or even a hastily cooked pan of hot biscuit and preserves when the carefully wrapped "pound cake" usually kept for such incidents, had given out.

On one of those calling occasions, Mother took me, all done up in white embroidered dress and flopping white leghorn hat, with her. A social call was to be made on Mrs. Ridge, widow of Major Ridge who had been killed by members of the Ross party in the Indian Nation. She lived in a nice place on Main Street, a little west of the business part of town. The refreshment on this occasion was green gage plums, beautifully clear and green. That

is, they were served to Mother--no helping for the little one. Of course, I had a taste from Mother's plate, but I never forgot the offense.

Later on when I was at school and played with Alice Ridge and Annie Washburn, her cousin, in the Ridge home and I saw Mrs. Ridge uncorseted and kind and gentle with the children, my resentment wore off, but I did not forget.

These little girls seemed to do what they pleased about the house and one thing that pleased them was to go into a pretty room, back of the parlor, where a "beautiful man" was always lying in a reclining chair "playing with the fingers of his bride." That is what I reported to mother after my first visit to the room. But this "beautiful man" always dressed in a vivid dressing gown, with his transparent olive skin and flushed cheeks and great black eyes and long hair, streaming over the white pillow, passed from life but not from my fascinated recollections and another figure from the same environment came into my life. That was Elias Cornelius Boudinot, a nephew of Chief Ridge.

My first impression of him was gained on a Christmas morning when he came with other young men to drink a glass of eggnog and apple toddy with Father and Mother, as was the custom of the day. Dressed in a pretty blue silk apron, a gift that morning from Aunt Kate, I was permitted to hand a glass to Mr. Boudinot. When, stumbling, I spilt some of the contents of the glass on the new apron, this new man drew me into his arms and wiped the apron with his handkerchief and comforted me. From that time on, until the day of his death, through the vicissitudes of the Civil War and the long years of his strenuous life, he was one of the most familiar and beloved incidents of the family life. In the old chest is a pile of letters from him to Father and different members of his family. One written March 3, 1864, from Richmond, Virginia where he served as delegate from the rebel part of the Cherokee Nation to the Confederacy. It was sent by flag of truce and begins: "Do you and your happy family ever give a thought to me, who loves you with unabated fervor?" We learned to call him "Boudie" and most of his letters are signed: "With loving messages for the blessed children, Boudie."

Chapter 17

In a small town where there are no public diversions save going to church, the inhabitants have to make their own amusements. Picnics, dances, charades, tableaus and in winter, when there is snow enough, sleigh rides, the sleighs manufactured out of wagon beds set on runners, and other innocent things. No town is too small for social cliques. The Tebbetts place was rather northeast of town, the college a square away, the Female Institute across the street to the west, Robert Graham, president of the College, and Mr. Van Horn of the Institute "across the street" neighbors. So it was natural that the family should be in the school clique. What went on in Miss Daniel's school (the outcome of Miss Sawyer's school) was of no special interest. Their music teacher, Ferd Zellner, was a fine young Austrian, so highly

educated in music as to have come to this country as one of Jenny Lind's first violinists, but he couldn't sing, and Miss Corwin, a niece of Senator Tom Corwin of Ohio, could sing to "beat the band." No animosity. They just didn't click. Miss Ross from the Indian Nation boarded with the Van Horns and went to school, but Alice Ridge and Annie Washburn went to the other school. Mother writes "Mr. Van Horn told me yesterday that A. Ridge had told him the reason he did not send Alice was because he believed that old Mr. Jones was instrumental in the death of his father, and so Alice Ridge and Annie Washburn are going to Miss Daniels." Mr. Van Horn had a teacher named Mrs. Jones.

The Institute had a May party one year--all meeting in the college grove and crowning a Queen of May and marching through the streets dressed in white and scattering flowers.

Also, they had a Christmas tree with Father impersonating Santa Claus. As he was near six feet tall and very slender, it took many feather pillows and much cotton batting to build him up as a presentable Santa. When his back caught on fire from some of the tree candles, there was much consternation among those who knew it was not part of the play and a matter of serious criticism among those who thought it was a dangerous device to undertake. The day, or the night, was saved by Mr. Van Horn's quick action and Father's self-control. No one knew until it was all over how serious the thing might have been.

At the close of school there was a cantata of flowers with much singing and pretty dressing to represent different flowers. Several other little girls and myself sang "We are the heather-bells" but the catch of the affair was a chorus of poppies. The poppy-girls came onto the stage singing a pretty drowsy song that grew in drowsiness, as one girl after another gave way to the sleepy music and fell into graceful lines of sleep, leaving but one good singer to tell the poppy story, solo.

My little sister Lillian, three years old, was included in the scene because--well, because she was very pretty and Mother was somehow mixed up with everything that went on at the Institute, and the teachers thought she would be "cute," practiced her part and did well. But on the night of the performance, real sleep took possession of her and when she was hurried from her mother's lap out onto the stage, instead of taking her place as practiced, she staggered sleepily to the front and whimperingly said, "I can't find a good place to go to sleep." That took the audience, of course, knocking the solo sleepy song into oblivion.

Going down past the McGarrah place, on out past the big spring, several miles, Father owned a woodland to which, in the fall, he sent men to cut and prepare the wood for winter fuel.

When the crisp winds had scattered the leaves and frost had painted the hillside crimson and gold, I used to huddle a shawl around my shoulders and stand on the fence back of the home, alternately turning my eyes and sensitive ears toward the hill. Sometime for hours I watched like a little sentinel, but as "all

things come to him who waits," the moment would arrive when I would rush into the house, calling, "Mother, Mother, the men are coming down the hollow."

Then Mother would find a wrap for herself and following me, would hear in the distance men's voices singing:

"We are comin', we are comin', we are comin'
down the hollow. Ho-e-e! Ho-e-e!"

the refrain given in the nature of a yodel. They never sang those beautiful strains--a wonderful mingling of pathos and the joy of life--except when coming home from work. One doubts if they could have sung it down among the white people. It was like telling the secrets of their race--the slave ship, silent suffering, hard work, heartbreaks, bondage. All the things the south was then striving to perpetuate.

- w c h s -

CURRENT HISTORY

Miss Willie Kantz designated, before her death, that several pieces of furniture be given to the Washington County Historical Society. Among the items are a double bed, a chest of drawers, a twin bed and two day-couches. These have been received and are in storage.

Your Society is grateful for the back issues of FLASHBACK we have received rently as gifts. The donors include Mertye McIlroy Bagby and Miss Willie Kantz. These will be used to complete a second file of original copies for WCHS, available for public use in our office, and in completing files for institutions and individuals.

The WCHS Board of Directors held a June luncheon meeting at the Downtown Motor Lodge. Reports were given on the improvements of the Office building at Headquarters House. A decision was made to present a Distinguished Citizens Award, with Bunn Bell appointed to make arrangements for the time and place. Several subjects were discussed with no official action.

- w c h s -

HAMMOND-PHILLIPS-JOHNSON

I discovered FLASHBACK a year or so ago when I started researching our Washington County Hammond-Phillips-Johnson lines. Needless to say I've found it a tremendous help as well as very interesting.

I found that Aunt Nora Walker may be in error about William Vaughan being the husband of Aunt Kate. Wasn't it Samuel? These people died before she was born, and she is relating stories told her. I am trying to learn how the Hammonds were kin to the Vaughans. Mrs. B. E. Crane, 8911 Autauga St., Houston, Texas 77055.

WCHS PRESENTS DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN AWARD

by Pat Donat

Mrs. Naomi Elizabeth Sanders Lewis, widow of Bert Lewis, was the recipient of the Distinguished Citizen Citation at ceremonies held July 19 at the parish house of the Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Lewis was born Sept. 7, 1877 the fifth child, and only surviving member of a family of six boys and four girls born to Anderson Sanders and Catherine Vaughan Sanders. Both the Sanders and Vaughans were early settlers in Washington County.

Simon Sanders and his wife, Welmet Way Sanders and six children came from Orange County, Indiana to Washington County and settled near Spring Valley in 1859. A son Anderson Sanders, married Catherine Elizabeth Vaughan Jan. 23, 1862.

Andrew Jackson Vaughan and wife, Mary Roller Vaughan, were Catherine's parents. Dr. Vaughan came to Washington County, near Hindsville, from Russell County, Va. with his parents, Samuel and Katherine Vaughan about 1830. Vaughan Valley is said to be named for this family.

One of Mrs. Lewis' earliest memories is of the death of her maternal grandfather when she was five years old. She remembers his being carried into the home of her parents after being thrown out of his buggy driving between Hindsville and Spring Valley. He was a practicing physician and a Baptist minister. His death occurred in 1852 at the age of 67.

Her father, Anderson Sanders, owned a store and mill in Hindsville. Mrs. Lewis was a student at Southwest Baptist College of Bolivar, Mo. For several school terms her father moved his wife and children to Bolivar. He would send barrels of food from their store and farm in Spring Valley, crates of fruit from California, boxes of dried cod and other necessities to them.

While at home she assisted her father as postmaster at Spring Valley. When the Sanders family moved to Springdale in 1893 she helped her father in his general mercantile store. Her father was one of the organizers and original stockholders of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Springdale--now the First National Bank.

She married Bert Lewis, who had worked as a printer's helper and was a salesman at the W. T. Farrar Hardware Co., in 1898 and they moved with their two children to Fayetteville in 1907. Her husband died in 1952. She is a member of the First Baptist Church and her immediate family now numbers a daughter Mrs. Helen Lewis Bocquin and a son Herbert Anderson Lewis. The second son, Dr. James Farrar Lewis, died after serving with the U. S. Navy in the South Pacific in World War II. Mrs. Lewis has six grandsons, 12 great grandchildren and one great-great-grandson. She has occupied her home on North Washington Avenue in Fayetteville since 1909.

SOCIETY Notes

Your Society has a few copies of the following booklets for sale:

Walter Wilson Family Genealogy (descendants of Washington County's first surveyor.....$2.00

Washington County Marriages, 1870 through 1879 (Courthouse records).....$4.00

History of Elm Springs Methodist Church.....$2.00

50 Years of Arkansas National Guard Units: Co. A, Springdale; Co. B, Fayetteville.....$2.00

The Walker Family Album (Judge David).....$3.00

Sater-Dyer-McColloch Genealogy.....$2.00

WCHS has several volumes of FLASHBACK at $5.00, issues printed in any single year, from 1960 to the present. First come, first served. Include 25¢ postage.

- - - - -

WCHS will begin publication in FLASHBACK, November issue, of the complete list of all burials in all cemeteries of Washington County. Also, two booklets are in preparation: The Genealogy of The Fine Family, by Mr. and Mrs. Louallen Fine; and the final portion of the Latta family history, the first of which was titled "The Lord's Vineyard."

- - - - -

Also coming in the November issue of FLASHBACK:

Genealogy concerning Coleman Cox, written by his great-great-granddaughter.

"I Remember" by Mrs. Nora Hammond Walker. She was born at Spring Valley, now lives in Fort Worth, Texas, where she promoted the Tarrant County Convention Center.

History of the Baptist church located about three miles south of Black Oak on Middle Fork river.

Pre-Civil War incidents in the Tebbetts Family history.

Part Two of the story about Francis Marion Anderson, including some genealogy, war stories and other incidents.

Trace Valley School in 1897 by F. M. McConnell.

- w c h s -

HEADQUARTERS HOUSE

Washington County Historical Society, Inc.
118 East Dickson Street
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

Lynn Wade, President
Bunn Bell, Vice President
Tom Feathers, Secy-Treas.

Other Members of the Board of Directors

Russell Broyles
Mrs. Donald Parks
Col. H. E. Henson
Mrs. Tom Lavender
Bernice Karnes
Lt. Col. Larry Browne
Thomas Rothrock
Otis Cardwell
Floyd Carl, Jr.

FLASHBACK

Quarterly Publication of WCHS
20th Year -- Tom Feathers, Editor

Any person interested in the preservation of the history of Washington County or in obtaining a knowledge of that heritage is entitled to join The Washington County Historical Society

Membership Dues Including FLASHBACK
Yearly $3.00 - Sustaining $10.00 - Life $100.00

Not to know what has been transacted in former times is to be always a child -- if no use is made of the labors of past ages, the world must remain always in the infancy of knowledge. -- CICERO